

THE Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 19. No. 6

JUNE, 1894

Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIAL.	191	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	201
Proposed Catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale.		Sixteenth Conference, Lake Placid, Adirondack	
The LIBRARY JOURNAL and the A. L. A.		Mts., Sept. 15-22.	
Politics and Library Appointments in Iowa.		Of Importance to Western Librarians.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	192	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.	202
The Suit of Martin vs. the British Museum.		Library School Visit to Boston. — <i>M. S. Cutler</i> .	
Extra Copies of Popular Books.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	204
A Correction.		Connecticut Library Association.	
NOTES ON THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. — <i>C. A. Cutter</i>	193	Pennsylvania Library Club.	
THE NEW CHARGING SYSTEM OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY. — <i>Adelaide R. Hass</i>	195	REVIEWS.	206
A CATALOG FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.	196	Plummer, Hints to Small Libraries.	
LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.	198	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	207
PAMPHLETS.	198	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	214
AN EXTENSION OF THE DEWEY NUMBERING.	199	LIBRARIANS.	214
REDLANDS (CAL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.	200	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	215
"BIBLIOGRAPHICA."	200	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	215
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	216

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 28 ELM STREET (Near Duane).

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE
CHANCING CROSS ROAD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 cts.

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, nos. per annum; single numbers, 2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

EDW. G. ALLEN'S London Agency for American Libraries,

28 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,

LONDON.

(FORMERLY RICH & SONS.)

EDW. G. ALLEN devotes himself entirely to library business. His long experience enables him to execute the orders of correspondents promptly, cheaply, and with thorough efficiency. His connection with all the Book Dealers in the United Kingdom gives him the command of the British Book Market, and qualifies him to serve his customers with special advantage, and to bring promptly under their notice all the stores of Literature, old and new, on sale in Great Britain.

Books Supplied at a Small Commission on the Cost Price, with the usual Trade deductions, and forwarded by the quickest and cheapest routes. Second-hand Catalogues by early Mails, and no Commission charged on Orders from them. Periodicals and Newspapers Posted Promptly.

No expensive sub-agencies at home or abroad. Foreign books on easy terms.

Agency for the following Libraries and many others:

Library of Congress, Washington.
Libraries of Parliament, Ottawa, Toronto,
and Quebec.
Amherst College.
Boston Public Library.
Brooklyn Library.
Brown University.
Cornell University.
Enoch Pratt Free Library.
California University.

Colorado University.
Johns Hopkins University.
Philadelphia Library Co.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
University of Pennsylvania.
University of Toronto, Can.
Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn.
Yale University.
Minneapolis Public Library.

BINDING.

Cheap and Durable for Circulating Libraries. Specially Strong for Books of Reference. Superior Style for Works of Art. Imitation Antique for Rare Old Books. Galf Extra in Every Variety. Best Half-Binding for General Library Use. Pamphlets Bound at Cheap Rates. Law-Books in Law Galf. Cheap Binding in Cloth. Hard-Grained Roan, etc. Dilapidated Binding Neatly Repaired. Deficiencies of Rare Books Supplied in Exact Fac-Simile. Library Stamps to Order.

"We have been, for the last twenty years, personally cognizant of Mr. Allen's faithfulness to the interests of his American customers. When a resident in Washington, ten years ago, we found that the immense Congressional Library largely supplied its shelves through Mr. Allen's London Agency. Many of the extensive libraries belonging to the Universities and Colleges in the East have also secured their Foreign Books from the same source, and we have heard from the officers of these Institutions frequent testimony to the scrupulous exactness with which their orders were always filled.

"We cannot, therefore, do a greater service to the Colleges and Universities of the West, to which these presents shall come, than to advise that they employ this inexpensive agency for replenishing their Libraries with English Books."—PRESIDENT WELCH, *Iowa State Agricultural College*.

"No better indorsement of Mr. Allen's Agency is possible than the list of leading libraries that continue to use it. For 30 years, strict integrity and unexcelled facilities have held the old and made new patrons. The very large business built up demands only a small commission instead of the customary 20 per cent. A library can safely entrust all its London orders to Mr. Allen without getting other estimates and feel sure that it is not making mistake."—MELVIL DREW, *State Library, New York*.

Edw. G. Allen's American Library Agency,
COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

MEMBER AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 19.

JUNE, 1894.

No. 6

THE Commission of the Bibliothèque Nationale has undertaken to decide on the general method for a catalog of its vast collection, and for the most part has decided well. The main features of the plan outlined for this catalog are noted elsewhere. As printed it will be solely an author catalog; but the titles cut out and mounted can be made into all sorts of classed and alphabetical subject catalogs for use within the library. The author titles are to form one alphabet; the anonymous titles and the special lists (periodicals, publications of societies, government documents, medical theses, legal theses, etc.) make another catalog. This does not seem to us the best method, but after all there is little to choose between the two. If the author of a work published anonymously is discovered, it will be entered in the author catalog with a reference from the anonymous entry. This is the reverse of the British Museum practice, and is superior to it. If, however, proper references are made there is not much practical difference between the two methods.

WE decidedly object, however, to the rule that works published under initials are to be treated as anonymous. The initial is all that we have of the author's name. We can never be sure that it is not all that there may be of his name. It is sometimes a clue by which we can find out his full name. And it often brings together works written by the same person, which, by the Commission's system, would be dispersed all over the alphabet. The reason given for their decision is merely that the British Museum, which enters under initials, has massed together at the beginning of each letter a great many titles of this kind. Very well, why not? What harm does it do? The titles must be entered somewhere, and will take just as much room wherever they are put; and what is more to the point, they are not difficult to find here. One can find, for instance, M. A. B.'s "Awful wickedness of working on Sunday" just as easily under B., M. A., as under *Awful*, where it would be put if anonymous, according to the best practice, or

among the mass of titles under *Sunday*, or rather *Dimanche*, where it will be put by the Commission's rule. For they have made another mistake. They intend to enter anonymous titles not under the unmistakable first word (not an article) but under the "significant word" of the title chosen according to the judgment of the cataloger, which judgment may or may not agree with the judgment of the man who is looking up the entry. They complain that the first-word entry produces an "entassement" — heaping up — of titles under common words, such as *arrêt*, *procès-verbal*, *remontrance*, etc., and then they propose a worse *entassement*, for it appears they would enter all *remontrances* either under *États Généraux* or *Parlement*, where we will venture to say there will be found a very much greater collection of titles.

A FREQUENT error is repeated in Mr. Fletcher's book, and should be corrected before it passes into history. Mr. Fletcher says, in his brief review of the American Library Association, in which he carefully fails to give himself credit for his personal relations to much of its best work: "Not least of the good things accomplished by the Association has been the publication of the LIBRARY JOURNAL." The exact contrary is the fact. The LIBRARY JOURNAL is not the child of the Association, but the Association is the child of the JOURNAL. As a matter of fact, the initial step toward an association was taken at a conference between Frederick Leypoldt, Melvil Dewey, and the present writer, at the office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, at 37 Park Row, New York, held to work out a plan for a library periodical which Mr. Leypoldt was proposing to publish, and for which Mr. Dewey had also been planning independently. The American Book Trade Association had recently been organized, tho it was short-lived, lacking the enthusiasm of a Melvil Dewey to carry it through its early period, and it was suggested that the library profession ought also to be organized. The first number of the AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL was published previous to the confer-

ence at which the Association was organized. It is interesting to note that the earlier library conference of September 15, 1853, at New York, was initiated in much the same way by Gen. Charles B. Norton, then editor of *Norton's Literary Gazette*. An article is in preparation for the JOURNAL giving some notes on the start of the JOURNAL and of the Association.—R. R. B.

THE state of Iowa is in evidence as an argument for woman suffrage rather than as an example of civil service reform. Or, perhaps, it is, on the contrary, an argument against woman suffrage; because it has had three excellent woman librarians, who were selected for the positions which they have so well filled without the help of woman suffrage, and solely by masculine good sense. Mrs. Ada North, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell, and Mrs. Mary H. Miller, have successively filled the office of State Librarian of Iowa, and have each of them successively made their mark on the library profession, as well as within the circle of the A. L. A. Each of them in turn, if we rightly recall the circumstances, has been superseded for political or semi-political or personal reasons connected with political changes in administration, after years of experience had rendered her all the more effective and efficient as an official.

MRS. MILLER, who was appointed by Gov. Larabee in April, 1888, after he had removed Mrs. Maxwell, who had held the position for 10 years, has proved an enterprising and capable head of the state library—so much so that she was retained throughout the administration, opposite in political faith, of Gov. Boies; but she has now been removed by Gov. Jackson, as her predecessor had been removed by Gov. Larabee. Mrs. Miller was not only a good worker within the state, but has been a hearty co-operator in work without the state; in connection with the endeavor to obtain a bibliography of state publications, she was the first to prepare a comprehensive list of the publications of her own state, which was partially utilized in the American Catalogue, 1884-90, and which, for the rest, is the first contribution to the more complete bibliography of state publications planned in connection with the new catalog. The sentiment of the library profession, as well as of all good citizens, ought to be made distinctly known in protest against removals of capable officials, merely to make room for people out of place.

Communications.

THE SUIT OF MARTIN VS. THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

I CANNOT but feel gratified by your remarks respecting the action brought by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin against the trustees of the British Museum. Permit me, however, to rectify an error concerning a matter of fact. No verdict was given against the British Museum. The jury, in their finding, while acquitting the trustees and their officers of negligence, most inconsistently added that they had nevertheless failed to exercise due care and precaution. It remained for the judge to determine whether this finding amounted to a verdict for the plaintiff or to one for the defendant. He decided that it was a verdict for the defendant, and condemned the plaintiff to pay the costs of both parties. Mrs. Martin gave notice of appeal, which she subsequently withdrew; the case, therefore, never went beyond the lower court. I may add that, upon the jury being asked to state what damages should in their opinion be given to the plaintiff, in the event of their verdict being determined to be in her favor, they named the sum of 20 shillings.

It should further be known that no evidence was produced of passages from the incriminated pamphlet having been copied and circulated by any person. Two of the only three readers who could be proved to have seen it were not traced, and the third was a friend of Mrs. Martin's.

R. GARNETT,
KEEPER OF PRINTED BOOKS,
BRITISH MUSEUM.

EXTRA COPIES OF POPULAR BOOKS.

WILL you ask librarians to tell you how many copies they buy of some recent popular books? In connection with this I suggest that there be given the number of volumes in the library and also the relative number of novels.

For this purpose I suggest these: "Lone house," by Barr; "Doreen," by Bayley; "Beginner," by Broughton; "Katharine Lauderdale," by Crawford; "Heavenly twins," by Grand; "Ships that pass in the night," by Haraden; "Ward in chancery," by Hector; "Costly freak," by Tuttle; "Marcella," by Ward; "Gentleman of France," by Weyman; "Letters of J. R. Lowell," "History of English people," by Green, 4-vol. ed.; "Life of A. P. Stanley," "Discovery of America," by Fiske; "Obiter dicta," by Birrell.

Such a report will be useful in determining the quality of reading. JOHN EDMANDS.

PHILA. MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

A CORRECTION.

In my article, "Bettering circulation in small libraries—the 'two-book' system," in the May L. J., l. 14, 1st col., p. 162, should read "The actual circulation of fiction was 3969," instead of "1969"; a drop of 2000 would have killed all our gain in solid reading.

C. K. BOLTON,

BROOKLINE, MASS.;
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

NOTES ON THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE.¹

BY C. A. CUTTER.

M. BERALDI, in his monograph on the Bibliothèque Nationale, traces the course of a book through entry, cataloging, shelving, and circulation. Books come in three ways: from (1) gifts, about 3000 a year (M. Delisle is active in seeking valuable gifts); (2) purchase, 4500 (the library has \$20,000 a year to spend on books and binding); (3) copyright, 22,000 articles and 6000 pieces of music. The printer, not the publisher, is bound to make the deposit, so that if the text and the illustrations are printed at different places there is a chance, unless every one is careful, that the library will have an imperfect copy. But the greatest trouble comes from periodicals, of which the Bibliothèque Nationale receives 3000. What would some of our librarians think of this who are inclined to boast or to lament that they receive 300? Every number of every newspaper in France must be received, sent for if it fails to come, registered, put on its pile, and at the end of the year tied up in a bundle and put away (for only the most important are bound).

After the *Bureau des Entrées* has received, registered, gathered (to use a binder's term), cut, and bound (so far as the funds allow of binding)² the accessions, they come to the *Bureau du Catalogue*. Here a class-mark is given them, followed by the size-mark, and by the individual number of the book. This, it will be seen, is the "relative location"; and it has been in use in the Bibliothèque Nationale for two centuries, though to American libraries it came as an entire novelty a generation ago. It is worth while to run through the classification:

A-Déix Theology, 140,000 articles (receives annually 500 books of devotion, 50,000 in a

century, occupying a kilometre of shelf-room).

E-F Law, 160,000, including 12,000 theses.

G-Pôix History, 483,600, of which France has 260,000 in 400,000 volumes, Germany, 56,000, Great Britain, 14,000, America, 8000.

Q Bibliography, 73,000, of which 60,000 are library and sale catalogs.

R Philosophical, Moral, and Natural Sciences, 90,000.

S Natural science, 65,000.

T Medicine, 58,000, with 90,000 theses.

V Science and Arts, 120,000.

Vm Music, 16,000, besides about 200,000 single pieces of music.

X Linguistic and Rhetoric, 50,000.

Y Poetry and drama, 175,000, with 36,000 plays separately printed.

Yôix Novels, 105,000.

Z Polygraphy, 105,000.

Total, 1,800,000³ marked articles, forming at least 2,000,000 volumes. But there are really many more articles, because various collections have only one number but contain many articles, e.g. the collection "Sociétés de secours mutuel," 17,000 pieces; "Compagnies des chemins de fer," 22,000; pieces of music, 200,000.

The titles of new books are printed in a bulletin in two series, French and Foreign (causing a printer's bill of 5000 francs a year). This began in 1875 for the foreign, and in 1882 for the French. These bulletins are cut up and the titles mounted on slips, which are fastened in a Leyden binder, three making a small folio page. The result is a series of 900 volumes, less easy to consult than a good card catalog, very much less easy than the British Museum pasted catalog, the Rudolph books, or the Rudolph machine. The Leyden books were probably adopted as being less costly for insertions of new titles than the old British Museum method of shifting titles so as to keep them in perfect order and every now and then taking volumes to pieces and rebinding them. But the new Museum method is easier. A column from the printed catalog is pasted on the left-hand

¹ Based on H. Beraldi's "Propos de bibliophile, voyagé à travers la Bibliothèque Nationale" (Extrait du journal *La Nature*). Paris, G. Masson, 1893. See also, under "Bibliography," report of the Com. des Bibliothèques Nationale et Municipale; and account of the "Catalogue of the National Library of France," from the *Nation*, printed elsewhere.

² Note that all books on return from the binders are kept for a month in a drying-room, to remove every trace of dampness. The galleries of many of our libraries would answer the same purpose.

³ The number at the end of 1893, as given in the report of the Commission on the Catalogue, was more than 100,000 larger.

side of the left-hand page of a folio book, and accessions are pasted over against this on the right-hand side and on both sides of the right-hand page. But although this method is easy, it has two very great objections: (1) the pages will soon get entirely full, when either the titles must all be raised, rearranged, and pasted, or a copy of the catalog and of all the lists of additions must be cut up, arranged, and mounted. (2) The second evil is more important. Many persons do not think of looking beyond the first column, and even when they do, it requires close attention, long before the then right hand columns get full, to make sure that the title sought is not in the catalog. In the book of requests people are continually asking the Museum to procure works which it has already, and of course the book of requests reveals but a small part of the mistakes of this sort that are made, for proportionately few persons take the trouble to ask for books which they do not find.

The books received at the Bibliothèque Nationale before 1875 and 1882 are entered on some 2,000,000 slips, which are divided between two catalogs, that of the old library (*fonds ancien*), and of the intermediate library (*fonds intermédiaire*). In each of these catalogs they are arranged in series according to the subject divisions given above and under each subject alphabetically. There is no author catalog and the public are not allowed to consult these catalogs. If then a reader asks for a work received before 1875 the attendant guesses in which *fonds* it is and what subject it treats of; if he does not find it where he looks first he tries some other division. No wonder it takes on an average half an hour for the reader to get his book. I must bear witness to the great skill which necessity has developed in the officials charged with this work. Some of their successes in bringing me out-of-the-way books were marvellous. On the other hand, when they reported certain works not in the library I did not feel at all sure that they were right, and I dare say they doubted themselves. All this will be changed when the library gets a printed alphabetical catalog of authors and has made from it a pasted alphabetical catalog of subjects. The author catalog, by the way, is expected to fill 40,000 double-columned quarto pages.

Pointing with pride to the fact that the classification has such great antiquity, M. Beraldi remarks that "since the time of Louis XIV. the

library has never interrupted its service a single day [excepting, of course, Sundays and fête-days, and the annual fortnight for cleaning]; it would, therefore, have been physically impossible for it to have undertaken the great work of rearrangement." Surely a *non sequitur*. Even with the fixed location it is possible—tho not easy—to rearrange without stopping the circulation; but with a movable location there is no need whatever of interruption. The particular books one is dealing with on any one day are of course kept from the reader just as the books which are sent to the binder are for a little while out of service; but with organization and care and a disposition to accommodate on the part of the classifiers the detention will seldom be perceptible to those who use the library.

After the books are classified and cataloged they are put into the stock (*magasins*). The library now has 50 kilometres (31 miles) of shelves and is full. A new store-house is needed and a public reading-room (*salle de lecture*), which can be lighted by electricity, and be opened, like the British Museum, in the evening. It is intended to build on one corner of the block occupied by the library. Fourteen years ago the dwelling-houses covering this ground, which were a constant menace to the library, were torn down. A commission then urgently recommended the immediate construction of much-needed additions; but money was wanted for the army, and for the navy—on which the late investigation shows that it has been utterly wasted—and for railroads and canals that would win votes in doubtful districts; so that the needed "credit" has never been obtained. It is to be hoped that the printing of the catalog will not suffer a similar fate.

From the plan it seems as if the new book-house could much better be built upon the vacant garden, where it would be directly contiguous to the great students' reading-room (*salle de travail*), than on the lot mentioned above, which is farther removed. The service of books, already too slow, runs the risk of being still further delayed. But no doubt the authorities have carefully considered all possible plans and know *pros* and *cons* of each which are not visible to the public. The ground at their disposal, if properly built upon, is ample to provide storage for as many books as they have at present. May they soon be able to commence construction.

THE NEW CHARGING SYSTEM OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Assistant Librarian.*

THE sloping slip-case has been in constant use in this library since September, 1889, and has always proven satisfactory and equal to the occasion, until the daily home circulation of the library reached the 1000 notch. The delivery-room of the library is an open space of 12 x 35 feet, the space between the door leading into the corridor and the delivery-desk, behind which stand the slip-cases, being only 12 feet. The length of the counter is 30 feet, and at the farthest end of it is the delivery-desk.

Until March of this year but one slip-case had been used, but it was not an unusual occurrence to have the counter closely lined with people waiting to hand their book-lists over to an attendant, to have people wandering about in the open space, and to have a line of people at the delivery-desk waiting for the call of their book-number, and being jostled by people trying to get into the reading-room. At the receiving-desk the line of people frequently extended into the corridor, eight, 10, or even 12 persons being outside of the door.

Long before March it had become apparent that some provision would have to be made to relieve the pressure on the outside of the counter and to enable the attendant at the slip-case to expedite matters in the disposition of books received from the borrower. On busy afternoons two attendants were usually on duty at the slip-case. This arrangement, however, did not prove at all satisfactory, the attendants being obliged to reach around and over each other, or to walk back and forth from end to end of the case, because the dates of loans, as per the cards presented, of course could not be anticipated. Added to this, when a lost card was announced, or the charge of an exorbitant fine had to be defended and explained, a very trying congestion of the crowd resulted.

The usual borrower's card, with columns for dates of books loaned and returned, and the 5 x 7½ cm. manilla charging slips represented the books' and borrowers' accounts, the daily loans being transferred at the end of each day to the tabulated record of statistics. Having now explained the primary methods and

conditions of the loan department, it remains but to demonstrate by how small an outlay of money and time, comparatively, the hitherto distressing state of affairs has been remedied.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the library was open during the entire time of these operations, that the work was accomplished at a time when the circulation had reached a figure larger than ever before, and that the annual report and the new "List of novels and tales" were both being seen through the press at the time.

In the new charging system the borrowers' card has been retained. The charging-slips already alluded to have been changed for book-cards of 100-pound tag, cut to 5 x 12½ cm., ruled horizontally on both sides, to admit of a record of 17 loans or dates on each side, and vertically in two columns, one wide enough to admit a borrower's number of seven figures (*i.e.*, 2044-10) being written, and the other column narrower, to admit of the date of the loan (*i.e.*, Ap. 14) being stamped therein. Each circulating volume, current magazine, and sheet of music was furnished with one of these cards, bearing at its upper end the book number on both sides, and at its lower end the accession number on one side only. The work of numbering these cards was begun on the first day of November, 1893, and continued for four months thereafter, by an attendant especially employed to do this work for one-half of each day at the rate of 10 dollars per month. Occasional assistance was given by regular attendants. The work was done with a six-wheel type-numbering stamp (see L. B. cat., p. 49). The work of inserting these cards in the books was accomplished by the entire library force, numbering 21 persons, on the morning of Sunday, March 11.

The book-cards are held to the inside cover by means of a pocket of 150-pound manilla, cut to make a triangle, minus the right angle, and whose longest side is seven and one-half cm., the width of the strip thus remaining is four cm. Something of this kind, I believe, is in use in the People's Palace Library. The straight edges of this pocket, open at both

ends, are folded under about one-quarter inch, glued, and pasted to the extreme lower left-hand corner of the cover, wet. When the book is on the shelf, this pocket furnishes a resting-place for the book-card; when in use, it holds the borrower's card, and the book-card remains deposited in one of the slip-cases now in use, until the return of the book. The work of pasting these pockets was accomplished during the same length of time, and at the same cost as the numbering of the cards, stated above.

The slip-case formerly in use was the regular L. B. 25a 15-tray case. The cases now in use were made to order by the Library Bureau, and differ from the 25a case only in the depth of the trays (a trifle over nine cm.), to hold the longer book-cards. The two cases hold the book-cards for the loans of the *odd and even* dates respectively, and during the greater part of the day each case is in charge of an individual attendant, the receiving force being reduced to one during the first two hours of the day and during the latter part of the evening. Two short rails have been erected on the outside of the counter, dividing the delivery-desk into stations for the delivery of books loaned on odd and even days respectively, each station being indicated by a sign a little over the level of the eyes.

The time saved by the present method is very perceptible both to the borrower and to the library staff. In charging, the only thing it is necessary to write now is the borrower's number on the book-card, instead of as formerly, the book-number, borrower's number, and the charging-clerk's number, the stamp being used twice as formerly, both on the borrower's card and on the book-card or charging-slip. The book-cards are all dropped into a drawer at the left of the charging-clerk, and at night are counted and segregated by the clerk on duty in the reference-room.

These cards serve as indicators to the number and identity of the users of the books, the latter often a very convenient bit of information. As, for instance, if a stranger comes to town who is an amateur astronomer, and desires to meet local students of his subject, the book-card will enable the librarian to give him name and address of persons who habitually read books of this class. The former also, being the record of the number of times an individual book is used, will, of course, influence purchases.

A CATALOG FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.

From the Nation.

A VERY important report has just been issued by the Bibliothèque Nationale of France. A committee of 20 persons, of whom nine were members of the institute, four librarians, and three inspector-generals of libraries, has been considering the advisability and method of printing the catalog of the largest library in the world, which contained at the end of last year 1,934,154 "numbers," forming at least 2,600,000 volumes. The report gives an interesting sketch of the history of the cataloging of the library from the beginning, which is the not uncommon story of an insufficient personnel overwhelmed by great accessions, of neglect, bad judgment, increasing confusion, frantic efforts to remedy the evil, attempts to do too much—apparently a continued struggle to run a great library with a small staff. Finally, on the accession of M. Léopold Delisle in 1875, was inaugurated the present system, which led to the completion of the inventory in December, 1893. Nothing now remains to be done but to add the printed matter, often very important, which is included among manuscripts in the manuscript department, together with a collection of books belonging to the library kept at present in the palace of Fontainebleau, and then to print.

This the committee has unanimously decided to do, on two grounds—first, as a safeguard to the property of the library, and second, as a guide to the researches of students. For a century losses of books have been frequent. Most of the books recovered come from book-sellers and book-lovers who voluntarily restore books which they find on their shelves with the library's marks. The committee believes that the copies of the catalog which would, of course, be accessible in every public library, would be an important instrument of verification and the best of guarantees for the public property. As for the service which such a catalog would render to students, it is needless to speak. Scholars in the provinces and abroad will find in it the elements of a bibliography in their respective researches, and within the library a reader will find his book more easily, and will have to wait for it a shorter time, because he will put on the slip by which he demands it the exact shelf-mark, instead of handing in a request for a book which may or may not be in the library, and of which he may or may not have the correct title, and waiting while an attendant hunts it up in several catalogs—an operation which on the average takes 30 minutes. The committee, no doubt, considered, though they abstain from discussing it in their report, the feasibility of putting this same information before the readers on cards—that is, of extending to the older books the system of cards clamped in volumes which the library has adopted for all books received since 1872. Of the American improvements in card catalogs they perhaps have no idea, and of the

Rudolph Indexer they probably never have heard. But to prepare the slips of the inventory of the older books for insertion in the card-books would be a work of some cost, and, while it would give a most useful instrument for the readers within the library, it would be of no use in the other libraries of the country, and, moreover, would not be to the world so glorious a monument of French literature.

The chief reason for printing, in our opinion, is the possibility of making from these printed lists, with no further expense than the cost of cutting up, mounting, and classifying, any number of bibliographies. Titles arranged in chronological order, which would present the history of literature; titles in geographical order, giving the typographical history of every place, so far as its printing is represented in the library; an arrangement by bindings, for all whose bindings are worth mention; an arrangement by donors; an arrangement by languages, forming national bibliographies; a classified arrangement with every refinement that it has entered into the mind of man to conceive; and finally, most useful of all, an arrangement under subjects placed in alphabetical order—all these the happy library that prints its titles can easily have. It is true that it costs money to cut up and mount, and above all to classify; but this is for future consideration. It is a pity that the committee does not discuss the application of logotypy. Perhaps they have considered it, and found it too costly, but they say nothing of it. Perhaps if we had had to furnish the money, we should not have regarded these arguments as conclusive; but we are glad that they have appeared so to the committee; for this catalog, like that of the British Museum, will be a boon to American students, and each of our great libraries will undoubtedly procure a copy. It will be most interesting to compare the two catalogs, and it will be found, we believe, that the two greatest gatherings of books in the world are by no means duplicates of one another. The Museum is, of course, far the fuller in English history and English literature, and its quantities of English pamphlets can nowhere be equalled; the Bibliothèque is correspondingly superior in French history and literature, and not weak in pamphlets, although we suppose it hardly has such numbers of these troublesome but often important issues of the press. What the Museum has, in fact, is not all revealed by its present catalog; a mass of several thousand Mazarinades, for instance, is represented by a single entry, and the detailed cataloging is reserved for the Supplement.

The rules suggested for the placing of entries are generally judicious. We do not see the use of having one catalog for authors and a second alphabet for anonymous works, but this is a matter on which there may well be difference of opinion. Anonymous works whose authors are known will appear under their names—an improvement on the practice of the British Museum. Periodicals and the publications of societies will appear in special catalogs—another matter on which there is a difference of opinion among experts. This is not, we believe, the practice

in any American library. It is audacious to disagree on any point with so eminent a committee, yet we can but think that they have not solved the still vexed problem of books which remain anonymous as well as they might have done. Barbier pointed out the only way of salvation—entry in all cases under the first word, the only rule that cannot be differently interpreted by different catalogers, giving the only place where one can be sure of finding a work. Panizzi wanted to follow Barbier entirely, but was overruled by his trustees, and obliged to make several exceptions. Still, on the whole, the British Museum enters under the first word not an article or preposition. The French committee, however, propose to return to the older fashion—the first significant word—opening the door wide to all sorts of diversities of practice, and therefore preparing many vexatious disappointments to those who use the catalog. *Remontrances*, for instance, are to be put either under "États-généraux" or under "Parlement," because, forsooth, there would be such a number of titles beginning with *Remontrance*. But will there not be quite as many entries, or more, under États-généraux and Parlement? Other "first words" are to be discarded in favor of "important words" selected by the cataloger.

The committee mentions with pardonable pride the improvements introduced during the last quarter century in the service of the library. In 1868 the reading-room had barely a hundred seats, and readers might often be seen wandering disconsolately and vainly in search of an empty one. Now the number of seats is quadrupled (but we must remark that such is the increase in the use made of the library that the vain search for a seat may still be seen). Readers then collected in crowds round the bureau, waiting for their names to be called, when, after a long time, the book demanded issued mysteriously from behind the screen. Now books are delivered to them at their desks (after an average wait of 30 minutes, as we ascertained last winter); and till they are brought the students have at their free disposal 9000 volumes of carefully selected reference-books. In 1868 they had no books whatever to consult during this time, and had to send to a "call-slip" to get the commonest dictionary. Then they were expressly forbidden, by repeated regulations, to consult the catalog. Now they have author and subject catalogs of all books received since 1872. In one respect they are even more favored than the readers in the great British Museum reading-room. They have the last numbers of the principal French and foreign periodicals laid out on a table for free use—not, indeed, the popular magazines, which one finds in all American and English town and city libraries, and not even as many learned periodicals as one finds in our college and our greater public libraries, but still enough to be of great service. And yet, with all these ameliorations, the public complain. But the administration is not discouraged, and it projects further improvements—another reading-room fitted up for evening use, additional storage-rooms, more attendants.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

THE recent report of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission contains some helpful suggestions as to bringing about a closer connection between libraries and schools by means of local collections.

"Town libraries have been urged," say the commissioners "to make as exhaustive collections as possible of matter of local historical or geographical interest. They have been advised to save carefully copies of all printed reports and other documents issued by the municipalities, histories and other books relating to the towns, pamphlets of local interest, manuscripts containing biographical or historical material regarding persons, houses or localities, maps and plans, and everything regarding or representing the literary, scientific or other work of present or former residents.

"The commission now suggests that an excellent way of bringing about the close connection between libraries and schools, which is generally conceded to be desirable, would be to utilize the collections, when made, in promoting a spirit of investigation among teachers and scholars, and awakening an interest in history. The teacher of a school would have, in the first place, to become acquainted with the materials at command. She should then excite an interest by describing some exciting or pleasant incident in the history of the town or by reading some well-written passage from a pamphlet, book, or manuscript. Chapters in local history might sometimes be used in the place of reading-books by pupils, in class-work. When interest has been aroused set the children at work using material at hand, old newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc., to make investigations regarding things that have occurred in the place. Let them, when ready, give an account of the results of their inquiries, either by word of mouth or in the form of a written composition. Afterwards connect the doings of the towns in which the boys and girls live with those of neighboring or larger places and with the state and country.

"By studying, and making plans and maps, children may be excited to take a lively interest in the geography of the towns they live in, and by being led to see, by means of books used by themselves, or for them by teachers, and by excursions, the topographical and physical features of those towns, may have started in them the knowledge of the resources of the places and an interest in thinking about the connections of their parts, their relations to other towns, and their facilities and prospects. By a judicious use of books from libraries, relating to local matters, important moral lessons may often be drawn in such a way as to become impressive to children and remain in their memories. Great good is done when a young person has become interested in making investigations. Let teachers, then, use library books in inciting pupils to make local and wider historical and geographical researches, and in this way try to start in them a taste for historical and other research and the

habit of learning the meaning of the events of history and the actions of great men."

This subject is also touched upon by Mr. Hill in the last (1893) report of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. Speaking of the Newark Library in its connection with the schools of that city, he says: "Some of the teachers derive great benefit from the use of the library, while others have still to learn that books other than text-books can be of service in connection with school-work. The number of teachers using the library is yearly on the increase, and the time is not far distant when every school will have library books in circulation among the pupils. One teacher not altogether in sympathy with the plan of sending pupils to the library for study and consultation tried the experiment a few weeks ago. He picked out five boys who were considered somewhat mischievous. After they had been here two or three times he paid a visit to the library to see how they were getting along. He expressed himself to me before going to the reference department, in this way: 'I expect to find them doing anything but studying.' After an absence of 10 minutes he returned to say that he 'was delighted to find the boys studying and apparently much interested in their work.' He is now a firm believer in the co-operation of the public library and the public schools. A principal once said he could make good use of the library if allowed to take 25 books at a time. When asked how many teachers there were in the building he answered, 'about 15, and only one taking books for school use.' He was informed that if the other 14 would each take the six books as privileged by the rule of the trustees, there would be 84 books in use instead of the 25 he could do so much with. He took the hint, and is now using the library."

PAMPHLETS.

DR. S. A. GREEN, in his account of the "Origin and growth of the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society," which appeared not long since in pamphlet form, gives an interesting description of the various methods of binding pamphlets, adopted in that library in successive years. The perplexities of the subject called forth some amusing "warnings" from the early librarians of the society, which will strike a responsive chord in the minds of all who have had experience in this troublesome branch of library work. Dr. Green says:

"It was an early practice to tie up the pamphlets in small parcels, and keep them in this way preparatory to binding; and in the course of time several thousand were bound. On April 8, 1858, when the librarian read his first annual report, under the requirement of the by-laws adopted on October 8, 1857, there were about 12,000 pamphlets in the library arranged in cases made for the purpose. It appears by the report of the standing committee on April 24, 1856, that at that time 457 cases had been bought, and about 10,000 pamphlets classified and thus ar-

ranged. These cases, shaped like a volume, had the word 'Pamphlets' printed on the back. In April, 1862, the number had reached 492, and probably more were added later; and their use continued until about 1878, although a few are still found serviceable for the largest pamphlets. According to the system of classification begun by Dr. Appleton, a paper label of the proper size, bearing the printed name of the division, was pasted on the back of the boxes. About the year 1878 the pamphlets had increased so much that it was found easier and more convenient for use to tie them up in bundles. Later, in October, 1884, these parcels were first carefully guarded from the wear of the string by strips of pressboard. The system of classification now in use, although somewhat changed as to the names of the divisions and other minor particulars, is similar to that begun by Dr. Appleton. These pamphlets are kept in one room, and arranged on the alphabetical plan in the several divisions and subdivisions.

"It was the practice of early librarians to enter, on the fly-leaf of each volume of miscellaneous tracts, the titles contained therein, as well as occasionally other memoranda. One of such volumes, in which the first title is 'The Church of Ephesus arraign'd,' by Josiah Smith (Charlestown, S. C., 1768), has on the fly-leaf at the end the following note, written by John Eliot:

"There is no persuading Bookbinders to do as you desire them. He sides the misplacing of several pamphlets & paying no regard to the date, tho' arranged for him by the Librarian, he must take this *Narrative of the work at C. from the parcels which were collected with great diligence & many months assiduity; & where all the Cambuslang pieces preceded the other works of the Whitefieldian controversy.*

"Two books are spoiled to the no small vexation of Mr E. who hath had his patience tried often in this way.

Use—or Caution.

"Never send but pamphlets enough to fill one volume—let these be bound in boards only till you have seen them—then may you alter the arrangement before the finishing. Otherwise you must stand over the Bookbinder till there is not a bare possibility of his *mistaking.*"

"Another volume, in which the first title is 'The Importance of Righteousness . . . in two Discourses delivered at Brookfield, July 4, 1774,' by Nathan Fiske (Boston, 1774), has a note at the beginning in the same hand as follows:

"Remark—for the benefit of other Societies besides the historical.

"A *stupid* book binder will never mind your orders about placing pamphlets.

"If *cheapness* is the thing aimed at, you will have none but *stupid fellows* to work for you."

"Since the year 1868 it has been the rule in the library to bind up all historical tracts separately; and miscellaneous pamphlets have not been bound in the same volume unless they belonged to a series or were closely connected in their subjects. Reports of various societies and institutions in Massachusetts are bound together in sets, and divided according to their thickness, though frequently by tens or fives, either as to the year or the ordinal number of the report. On the back and near the top of the volumes given during the first 20 years of the society, there is found a small cross in ink. I am unable to give the meaning of this mark, but perhaps it was meant to show that the work had been cata-

logged. To indicate the fact in later years a small 'c' has been written in ink or with pencil at the beginning of the book or pamphlet in the upper right-hand corner.

"In former times the style of binding pamphlets varied somewhat from that now in use, as well as the lettering on the back. Such volumes were generally bound in sheep, which has not proved to be serviceable. The following instances may be mentioned as fair samples of the lettering: 'Religious Tracts,' 'Mist Tracts,' 'Mist Sermons,' 'Select Pamphlets,' etc.; and about 1815 the back titles ran thus: 'Tracts. D. F. 1,' 'Tracts. D. F. 2,' with several other combinations of letters and figures, which were intended probably for the place-mark of the books.

"In recent years it has been the practice to bind the newspapers in duck, as it is considered to be more durable than leather, which in time becomes very tender and fragile. Since June 7, 1889, a handle, or loop, projecting behind, has been firmly riveted to each side of the cover, so that the volume can be more easily taken from the shelf. This has been found to be a convenient contrivance for large or heavy files."

AN EXTENSION OF THE DEWEY NUMBERING.

It is often interesting to trace the power of a great idea as it radiates in recondite and unsuspected directions. The latest illustration of this wise remark comes from the *habitat* of the Library School and of its distinguished founder, whose ideas have overflowed the Capitol and the hill-top and reached the very highways and broadways of the good city of Albany. Even such an every-day business as the purveying, not of intellectual but of physical food, is becoming responsive to the advantages of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The system is not as yet introduced in its perfect simplicity and entire completeness, but doubtless the *restaurateur* in question is as yet only a tyro, and has but a glimmering of the true light. It is encouraging, nevertheless, to find such evidences of the March of Progress.

The librarian who is accustomed to the use of the Decimal Classification and who enters this certain restaurant in Albany, where the various viands are carefully numbered on the bill of fare, will more than once be puzzled to "catch on" promptly to the analogies which doubtless underlay the general scheme of distribution. Just why 10, usually associated with "Bibliography," should be applied to "Pick up Cod in Cream," is somewhat difficult of solution; but it is to be feared that the assignment of 20, usually representing "Library economy," to "Stewed Eels," has some hidden and perhaps satiric reference to the contortions connected with the current complexity of rival methods of classification. "Sandwiches" are very rightly classified under numbers 140-148, associated otherwise with "Philosophical systems," because it is a matter of common repute that philosophers are apt to subsist upon this diet. 120 design-

nates "Celery," doubtless because this is a brain food of special value in discussing "Special metaphysical topics." It is a little hard on young lawyers that 340 should be assigned in the one case to "Law," and in the other to "Calves' Brains"; but 360 finds very happy coincidence in "Bread and Milk" and "Associations and institutions," in which latter the inmates are supposed to subsist largely upon the former. 390 is assigned to "Radishes" in the one case and "Folk-lore" in the other, possibly because both go to the roots of things; but there is either fine subtlety or some confusion of mind in associating 440 both with "Irish stew" and "French philology." 540, attributed in the ordinary Dewey scheme to "Chemistry," is in this special adaptation assigned to "Ice creams" and like compounds; but there is evidently carelessness in assigning the sub-classification 542 to "Mixed Cream Two," and separating from that item at considerable distance under 549, "Mixed Cream Three."

Space does not permit the further discussion of this interesting and suggestive application of library ideas, and we can only suggest that Mr. Keeler, who keeps the remarkable hotel which has this remarkable bill of fare, should be appointed permanent caterer to the A. L. A., and have charge of its yearly banquets. He has yet to learn, however, of phonetic spelling and the true limits of capitalization.

REDLANDS (CAL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THAT Southern California is gradually becoming a field for active library work is exemplified in the brief records of the Redlands Library. In March, 1894, this library passed the first month of its existence; the statistics for that month were as follows: On the shelves, 1406 volumes; periodicals on file, 38; days open, 27; home circulation, 1492 volumes; readers in attendance, 1551; membership, 500.

Redlands is a town of about 5000 inhabitants, located 70 miles from Los Angeles. The public interest manifested in the library is best shown by the fact that within three months after a subscription list had been started, and despite the "hard times," \$2000 was raised for the purpose of organizing and maintaining for one year a free public library. The library was formally opened on February 22, when the board of trustees of the Library Association presented the library, with its appurtenances, to the city of Redlands, to be by it maintained and continued as a free public library. The library is located in the Y. M. C. A. building; the room is well arranged, supplied with modern library fittings, and lighted by electricity. The decimal system of classification is used. Miss Helen A. Nevin, a graduate of the Los Angeles Public Library training class, is librarian. She writes: "Our aim is to keep abreast of the times in matters pertaining to education and library interests, and with the co-operation of our patrons, and the hearty encouragement of our *alma mater*, the Los Angeles Public Library, we hope to be strong in growth and fruitful in well-doing."

"BIBLIOGRAPHICA."

THE first number of *Bibliographica*, the new English magazine of bibliography, has recently made its appearance. It is to be published quarterly, the last number appearing at the end of 1896. The magazine treats of bibliography in its historical and artistic aspects, and its object is to present a series of papers on various points of book-lore, by writers of authority, in a form which, while allowing of serial publication, will also be complete and final. To do this, the novel plan of publishing the magazine for three years only has been adopted, as it is believed that in the course of 12 quarterly numbers the contributors will be able to write on most of their special topics, and it is not desired that the magazine should be continued after the freshness of its first impulse has been exhausted. A notable list of contributors has been secured for the various topics. The subject of "Manuscripts" will be handled by E. Maunde Thompson, principal librarian of the British Museum; Mr. Warner, of the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum, and Falconer Madan, of the Bodleian. "Early printed books" will be described by Gordon Duff, Russell Martineau, J. P. Edmond, W. Copinger, and others; contributions to the history of "Book-collecting and libraries" will be by Mr. and Mrs. Elton, W. Y. Fletcher, Austin Dobson, and Messrs. Tedder and Macray; while "Book illustrations" will be dealt with by William Morris, Dr. Paul Kristeller, C. Fairfax Murray, A. W. Pollard, and Laurence Housman. "Book prices and book sales," "Book-plates," and "Bookbindings" will be discussed by authorities; there will be a paper on "Early printed music;" articles by R. C. Christie, Dr. Garnett, Andrew Lang, H. B. Wheatley, and other well-known writers; and there will be several French contributions by Octave Uzanne, Henri Béraldi, and others.

The first number of *Bibliographica* is a sufficient indication of the importance and beauty of the completed work. It is a large imperial octavo of 128 pages, finely printed on hand-made paper, with wide margins and rough edges; the typography is unusually bold and clear. There are numerous cuts in the text, besides several full-page illustrations, the frontispiece being a beautiful colored reproduction of a copy of Celsus from the library of Grolle, which is described at length by W. Y. Fletcher. The articles in this first number comprise "Christina of Sweden and her books," by Charles I. Elton; "Raoul Lefevre and Le recueil des histoires de Troyé," by H. Oskar Sommer; "Names and notes in books," by Andrew Lang; "The Accipies wood-cut," by R. Proctor; "Le bibliophile moderne," by Octave Uzanne; "Thoinau's les relieurs Français," by S. T. Prideaux; "The stationers at the sign of the Trinity," by E. Gordon Duff; and "The books of hours of Geoffrey Tory," by Alfred W. Pollard.

The magazine is issued in a limited edition, and the editions for England and America are identical in imprint and all other particulars. Charles Scribner's Sons are the American agents.

American Library Association.

SIXTEENTH CONFERENCE, LAKE PLACID,
ADIRONDACK MTS., SEPT. 15-22.

THE 16th conference of the A. L. A. will be held at the Mirror Lake and Grand View hotels, Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, beginning Monday, Sept. 17, at 10 a.m. There will be 10 or 12 business sessions, interspersed with trips around the lake, to Adirondack Lodge, to top of Whiteface, and to other places of interest. The last session will be held Saturday morning.

A most excellent program is being arranged by the committee having the matter in charge.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the Mirror Lake Hotel, Grand View House, and Lake Placid House, to accommodate all members and friends at the rate of \$2.50 per day. Cheaper rates may be obtained at other houses.

A complete itinerary, covering all details as to rates, trains, meals, hotels, side trips, and the return trip via Lakes Champlain and George, will be issued about July 20.

An outline only can be given now.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Trunk Line Associations have made the following rates, based on a fare and one-third going and returning by same route, fare and one-half by variable route:

Route No. 1.

From Boston to Lake Placid via Boston & Albany and N. Y. C. & H. R. railroads, returning via same route.....	\$13.70
From So. Framingham.....	13.95
From Worcester.....	12.35
From Palmer.....	11.15
From Springfield.....	10.70
From Westfield.....	10.45
From Pittsfield.....	9.15

Route No. 2.

From Boston to Lake Placid via Boston & Albany and N. Y. C. & H. R. railroads, returning via Plattsburg, steamer down Lakes Champlain and George to Saratoga, D. & H. C. Co. railroad to Boston.....	16.45
From So. Framingham.....	15.80
From Worcester.....	15.10
From Palmer.....	13.90
From Springfield.....	13.45
From Westfield.....	13.20
From Pittsfield.....	11.90

Route No. 3.

From Boston to Lake Placid via Boston & Albany and N. Y. C. & H. R. railroads, returning via D. & H. C. Co. railroad through Plattsburg, Port Kent, Port Henry, etc., to Albany, thence via Boston & Albany to Boston.....	14.95
From So. Framingham.....	14.30
From Worcester.....	13.60
From Palmer.....	12.40
From Springfield.....	11.95
From Westfield.....	11.70
From Pittsfield.....	11.40

Route No. 4.

From New York to Lake Placid via N. Y. C. & H. R. railroad, returning via same route to Albany, thence to New York by rail or boat.....	13.10
From Albany.....	7.60

Route No. 5.

From New York to Lake Placid via N. Y. C. & H. R. railroad, returning via Plattsburg, steamer down Lakes Champlain and George, D. & H. C. Co. railroad to Albany, thence to New York by rail or boat.....	16.20
From Albany.....	10.30

Route No. 6.

From New York to Lake Placid via N. Y. C. & H. R. railroad, returning via D. & H. C. Co. railroad, through Port Kent, Port Henry, etc., to Albany, thence to New York by rail or boat.....	14.70
From Albany.....	8.80

When buying tickets at points other than named in this circular ask for a certificate for attendance at the meeting of the A. L. A. at Lake Placid, or buy single ticket to any point named, and then purchase excursion ticket.

From Chicago. — Western members intending to join the Chicago party should communicate with W. S. Merrill, Newberry Library, who will have charge of the travelling arrangements from Chicago. A special rate will be named for those who desire to take the trip down the lakes.

ITINERARY.

Saturday, Sept. 15. — Leave Boston 8:30 a.m. from Boston & Albany station, Kneeland St. Lunch on the train. Arrive at Albany 2:43 p.m. Leave New York 8:30 or 10:40 a.m. from the Grand Central station. A special train, consisting of Wagner vestibule drawing-room and dining cars, will convey the New York party through to Lake Placid. Connection at Albany with the Boston section. Dinner on the train. Arrive at Lake Placid about 9 p.m.

Sunday, Sept. 16 to Saturday, Sept. 22 at Lake Placid.

The main party will make the return trip a sort of post-conference affair, the expense of which cannot be accurately determined at present.

Saturday, Sept. 22. — Leave Lake Placid at 2 p.m. Arrive at Saranac Lake 4 p.m.

Sunday, Sept. 23. — At Ampersand Hotel, Saranac Lake.

Monday, Sept. 24. — Leave Saranac Lake at 10 a.m.; arrive at Paul Smith's for dinner 12 noon. Leave at 3 p.m.; arrive at Loon Lake 5 p.m. Loon Lake House over night.

Tuesday, Sept. 25. — Leave Loon Lake at 9 a.m.; arrive at Bluff Point, Hotel Champlain, in time for dinner. Leave Bluff Point at 2:55 p.m.; arrive at Au Sable Chasm at 3:50. Returning, leave Au Sable Chasm at 5:20, reaching Bluff Point at 6:50. Remain at Hotel Champlain over night.

Wednesday, Sept. 26. — Leave Bluff Point at 7:10 a.m. by boat for a trip down Lake Champlain and Lake George. Arrive at Sagamore House, Lake George, 2:55 p.m.

Thursday, Sept. 27. — Remain one day at the Sagamore. Leave Sagamore House at 2:55 p.m.; arrive at Saratoga 6:12 p.m.

Friday, Sept. 28. — In Saratoga.

Saturday, Sept. 29. — Leave Saratoga at 7:10 a.m.; arrive at Albany 8:20 a.m. Leave Albany by day boat for New York at 8:30 a.m.; arrive at New York 6 p.m. Leave Albany for Boston at 9:45 a.m.; arrive at Boston 4:15 p.m.

The July circular will contain an accurate estimate of the cost of the different trips.

FRANK P. HILL, Secretary.

OF IMPORTANCE TO WESTERN LIBRARIANS.

PERSONS expecting to attend the Library Conference at Lake Placid in September, who live in or near Chicago, or who can arrange to pass through Chicago on their way east, will find

it to their advantage to send their names *at once* to Wm. Stetson Merrill, Assistant Secretary A. L. A., The Newberry Library, Chicago. The railroads will allow one and one-third fare for the round trip in case a sufficient number are likely to go. But it is necessary to have some statement ready to present at the monthly meeting of the Western Passenger Association in July. Unless 75 or 100 persons can be counted on, to form one party from Chicago, it will not be possible to obtain this special rate; or at best only a slight reduction will be made. Signifying your intention of going in case a fare and one-third rate is secured will be all that is necessary in the matter. If something unforeseen occurs to prevent your going, you will not be bound by your word. The object is to get an estimate of the number to accommodate.

Please write at once, therefore, to

WM. STETSON MERRILL, *Asst. Sec. A. L. A.*

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, {
Chicago, Ill. }

New York State Library School.

LIBRARY SCHOOL VISIT TO BOSTON.

THE Library School program which provides for a visit to New York and Boston libraries on alternate years has been carried out with a little variation. 1890, Boston (L. J. 15: 176); 1891, New York (L. J. 16: 145); 1892, Lakewood conference, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington libraries; 1893, Chicago libraries, A. L. A. exhibit, and conference; 1894, Boston.

The party, 29 in number, included the vice-director; the senior class; the junior class with the exception of one member detained by illness; Miss Eva St. C. Champlin (L. S. '91); Miss Margaret Blodgett, of the present class of Drexel Institute; Miss M. S. R. James, of the People's Palace, London; Miss Petherbridge, a graduate of Newnham College, Cambridge, who is working as a library student in the People's Palace, Liverpool Free Libraries, and Bodleian Library; Mrs. Edward Gay, wife of the well-known New York artist and mother of Miss Helen Gay of the junior class; Miss Helene Bonfort, a teacher of 20 years' standing in Germany, who is studying American libraries from the educational standpoint. These members outside the school added greatly to the pleasure of the party.

The Boston trip includes regularly several important libraries on the line of the Boston and Albany R. R. Miss Hewins, who lectured before the school in April, gave us such a cordial invitation to visit Hartford that we were constrained to go out of our way to accept. And never was gentle compulsion so amply repaid.

Arriving in Hartford at 2:24 p.m., Tuesday, April 17, we visited in order the Trinity College Library, Connecticut State Library, Theological Seminary Library, Watkinson Library of Reference, Connecticut Historical Society, Public Library. We were much impressed by the abundant library facilities of Hartford, which were completed September 15, 1892, when the library of the Hartford Library Association was

made a free library, and by the spirit of co-operation which prevails in the city.

At dinner, about six o'clock, we were entertained by Miss Hewins and Mr. Gay, meeting several Hartford people, including Miss E. S. Talcott (L. S. '88), also Miss Mary E. Robbins (L. S. '92), now assistant librarian at the New Britain (Ct.) Institute. The dinner cards, each containing a picture of a famous author and an apt quotation, were the work of Miss Hewins, done by her own hand. This is a sample: "Nobility of character manifests itself at loopholes when it is not provided with large doors. Sarah Penn's showed itself to-day in flaky dishes of pastry." — *Mary E. Wilkins, "The revolt of 'mother'."*

A delightful evening was spent in the building of the Watkinson and Public Library. Mr. Gay, librarian of the Watkinson, had arranged for our inspection an exhibit of the life and time of Henry VIII. by means of illustrated books, one of a series of similar exhibits.

I believe Miss Hewins enjoys the distinction of having the most attractive librarian's room in the country. It is a good-sized room, with rugs, choice pictures, a sofa, an abundance of soft pillows, a rocking-chair, a table and service for afternoon tea, growing plants, and books. It was furnished by her library friends as a tribute for her long and inestimable service.

Next morning we were accompanied by our Hartford hostess to Springfield. Here we visited the City Library and inspected the new building of the art gallery adjoining. It was a special pleasure to the class to hear from Dr. Rice, himself an honored veteran in the profession, the story of the development of the library which is so largely due to his efforts. Miss Mellicott (L. S. '89), Mr. W. C. Stone, and the other assistants combined to make our short stay most pleasant and profitable.

In Worcester we were taken in charge by Mr. E. M. Barton, who with an electric car at his disposal transported us to the Public Library, thence to his own library, the American Antiquarian Society, then to the Worcester Club, where we dined with Mr. Green and a few of his friends, and back to the station at 8:15, where we bade good-by to our genial conductor, and took the train for Boston.

We were greatly pleased with the new building of the Worcester Public Library. It is perhaps the natural result when the plans, worked out by the librarian, are the outcome of years of experience. The facilities of photographing in the building and the fact that illustrations from rare books are freely duplicated in this way for the use of the schools give one a glimpse into the vista of possibilities for the library of the future.

In Boston, headquarters were at the Hotel Bellevue on Beacon St., where everything was exceptionally quiet, convenient, and satisfactory.

Thursday marked the first observance of "Patriots' day," which takes the place of Puritan "fast day." A few of the party celebrated at the old South Church, and one at least made a pilgrimage to the spot

"Where once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

In the evening six of us witnessed the first

production of the Latin play "Phormio," at Sanders' Theatre in Cambridge. While delighted and amused by the unique and clever spectacle we enjoyed scarcely less the brilliant audience. Twelve college presidents were present, to say nothing of Harvard lights of various magnitudes.

At the Boston Athenæum on Friday morning we made a careful study of its library methods under the patient guidance of the new librarian, Mr. W. C. Lane. We found here another new but familiar face, Miss Helen Rice (L. S. '93). Adjourning across the street to the Boston Book Co. at one o'clock, we were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Soule and by about two score of friends from the neighboring libraries. 'Mid chat and lunch and speech of our hospitable host the time sped swiftly, and after a short visit at the State Library we finished the day with an hour at the main office of the Library Bureau, where Mr. Davidson showed us the interesting process of making catalog-cards.

Saturday was given to the Boston Public and the Newton Free Library. We enjoyed exceedingly our inspection of the new building of the Boston Public under the escort of the secretary, Mr. Louis F. Gray. The class felt the charm of the Newton Library, and lingered there long on a rainy afternoon.

Through the courtesy of Miss Nina E. Browne (L. S. '89), who was ever thoughtful for our comfort, two of us listened to Edwin D. Mead in a lecture on Emerson at Andover House.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, in little groups, the party visited the Boston Public, seeking new light on the question of Sunday opening.

Wellesley College on a spring holiday is a pretty sight. We spent Monday morning there, enjoying the college as well as the library, which, like most that we visited, is much used and needs more room for books and readers. We found here four Library School friends—the librarian, Miss Lydia B. Godfrey ('88), the assistant librarian, Miss Carrie F. Pierce, a former instructor in the school; an assistant in the botanical department, Miss Harriet Walker ('92), and Miss Waller I. Bulloch, a student at Wellesley, who will come back next fall to finish her Library School course. We dined with the students in the cottages which are such a pleasant feature of Wellesley life. Monday afternoon was a half holiday for our party. Most of the class accepted an invitation to afternoon tea from Miss Newman of the junior class, whose home is at the college; a few visited the Riverside Press at Cambridge; the home libraries of Boston and the art galleries claimed the time of others.

In the evening about half the party enjoyed a visit to the Brookline Public Library, which, under the management of the new librarian, Mr. Bolton, is steadily growing in efficiency. The children's room is an interesting peculiarity.

At Salem, on Tuesday, we carried out the following delightful program:

"Visit to Salem of the Library School, Tuesday, April 24, 1894, by invitation of the Essex Institute, Peabody Academy of Science, and Salem Public Library.

ITINERARY.

"Arrive at Salem 9:32 a.m.

"Salem Public Library until 11:30 a.m.

"Peabody Academy of Science until 12:45 p.m.

"Lunch at Plummer Hall at 1 p.m.

"Essex Institute and Salem Athenæum until 2:30 p.m.

"Drive to points of interest in Salem and Peabody, including Hawthorne's birthplace, Court Houses and Law Library, birthplace of Dr. William F. Poole, Peabody Institute Library, etc."

Library economy and samples were served up most satisfactorily at the Public Library by Mr. Jones (L. S. '89); at the Peabody, science and ethnology, by Mr. John Robinson; at the Essex Institute, antiquities, by Mr. A. R. Stone. At Plummer Hall, Mr. T. F. Hunt, who we suspect is the force behind most good things in Salem, presided over the dinner-table.

On the drive in the afternoon we enjoyed especially the interior of the "House of the seven gables," and a sight of Dr. Poole's birthplace, between Salem and Danvers.

Wednesday morning found us at Harvard. After a few words of welcome by Mr. Winsor, we were carefully instructed in the methods of the library by the assistant librarians. At the Cambridge Public Library we were specially interested in the plans for the addition to the building which will contain a children's room.

Two of us went out to Arlington to see the splendid Robbins Memorial Library. After inspecting the Episcopal Theological Library, presided over by Miss Edith D. Fuller, our instructor in dictionary cataloging, and doing the sights of the town under the escort of Mr. Moulton of the senior class, a graduate of Harvard, we were welcomed by Miss Fuller at her home for afternoon tea.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Davidson gave a reception at their beautiful home in Watertown for our English friends, Miss James and Miss Petherbridge, and for the Library School. It was a real A. L. A. gathering. Mr. and Mrs. Justin Winsor, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Soule, J. L. Whitney, W. M. Griswold, C. W. Andrews, A. C. Stockin of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., are a few of the 200 guests. Not only the librarians of Boston and vicinity were present, but also Mr. Fletcher of Amherst, Mr. Barton of Worcester, Mrs. Curran of Augusta, Me., and Miss Dunton of North Adams.

Our visit to Boston had been timed to include the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, which was held on Thursday. This has been already described in the JOURNAL (April, 1894). We enjoyed and profited by the practical nature of the discussion, but (shall I say it?) we wondered if it is too much to expect that librarians should add to the gift of something to say, the grace of saying it in a voice that can be heard, even in a room with poor acoustic qualities.

There is no qualification more needed in the library profession (as indeed in others) than a broad, unprejudiced, non-partisan temper of mind. Our annual visits are chiefly valuable for the cultivation of this spirit.

MARY S. CUTLER.

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Connecticut Library Association met May 30 in the Otis Library, Norwich, which was enlarged and opened as a free library last year. The president, Dr. Hart of Trinity College, introduced General Aiken, who spoke in behalf of the trustees of the library, alluding to the 800 per cent. increase of readers since the Otis Library became free, and the rapidly growing belief of the citizens of Norwich that a municipal appropriation for a free library is one of the best of investments. Dr. Hart, in his response, spoke of his early idea of the Otis Library as an immense and magnificent collection of books, and the recent growth of the scientific spirit in libraries.

After the reports of the secretary and treasurer had been accepted, the latter showing a balance of \$44.01, Miss Cornelia Wetmore Chapell, of New London, trustee of the public library of that city, read a paper on "Local museums in connection with libraries," suggesting that an old house is an ideal place for a museum and town library, and should contain scrap-books, photographs, and sketches of local interest, specimens of local manufactures and natural objects from within 10 miles, and that children should be encouraged to write versions of local legends as a part of school-work. Mr. Hills, of the Bridgeport Public Library, gave an account of the use made of a vacant room, about 100 by 50 feet. Within a year exhibitions of paintings, perspective views and elevations by architects, mechanical and industrial drawings, have been given, and attracted more than 1000 visitors in a day. Miss Chaffee, of the East Haddam Public Library, reported collections of minerals and plants in the neighborhood made by children in competition for a prize, and kept in the library. Mr. Stetson, of the New Haven Public Library, spoke in favor of libraries as centres in small towns, but thought museums an unnecessary appendage in cities. Mr. Bassett, of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, is using his influence as school visitor to induce children to collect and press the plants in the neighborhood for the library. Mr. Kent, curator of the Slater Memorial Museum, believes that as "a good museum is a collection of labels illustrated," a librarian cannot make these labels as well as a man of science or an art student. The secretary read letters on the subject from Mrs. Bronson, of the Watertown Library, Professor Camp, of New Britain, and Miss Philbrook, of the Russell Library, Middletown.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, of Norwich, spoke of the "all round" librarian, typified long ago in Edward C. Herrick, librarian of Yale, "every man's supplementary memory and every child's friend." After speaking eloquently of the duties of a librarian, Dr. Bacon went on to suggest a social feature in connection with libraries, consisting of discussions by the best local talent regarding new books as added, and other books of general interest, especially books published long

ago which have made their reputation, but are not well known.

Dr. Hart gave an invitation from the Acton Library, Saybrook, for the next meeting in September.

Six members of the Massachusetts Library Club were present — Mr. Jones, of Salem, Mr. Chase, of Lowell, Mr. Bolton, of Brookline, Miss Medlicott, of Springfield, Miss Browne, of the Library Bureau, and Miss James, ex-librarian of the People's Palace.

At the afternoon session Miss James gave an interesting account of the People's Palace, which has a library of 15,000 volumes, used more for reference than for circulation. It is open at 8 a.m., but the laboring men and others in search of work often come at 6:30, and the advertising pages of the morning papers are posted outside at that time for them to consult.

Mr. Bassett, of the Silas Bronson Library, read a paper on the exchange and transfer of books, saying that the custom of transferring books from one account to another without requiring them to be returned led to serious blunders, and in case of injury it was impossible to say who was responsible. He spoke of one woman who kept the second volume of a book 18 weeks by transferring it successively to the cards of several friends, and of a mechanic who retained in the same way for four months a book with a formula which he was afraid that some other man of the same trade would read. In Waterbury, Lowell, and New Haven a book is not given out until the day following its return. In New London a seven-day book is not transferred to a second card in a family for the reason that the transfer is practically a renewal.

The subject of museums was opened again, and Messrs. Jones, Bolton, and Chase, and Misses Medlicott and Browne joined in the discussion. Mr. Jones, as president of the Massachusetts Library Club, invited the Connecticut Library Association to be present at a meeting at Clinton and Lancaster on June 14. The meeting adjourned after votes of thanks to the Otis Library and Slater Memorial Museum, which many of the party visited.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

A SMALL but earnest delegation of the Pennsylvania Library Club left Philadelphia on the morning of May 17 for a short trip to the coal regions in the northern portion of the state. A four hours' ride brought us to Wilkes Barre, where we were met by Mr. Henry J. Carr, of Scranton, who escorted the party to the Wyoming Valley Hotel. Greetings were also exchanged with Miss James, of the Osterhout Library, and again boarding the cars we soon found ourselves at Scranton, where carriages were in waiting to take us for a drive, all places of interest being pointed out to us by our host, Mr. Carr. We then visited the Albright Memorial Library building, in which is housed Scranton's public library. Mrs. Henry J. Carr with a party of ladies and the trustees were at the library, where the dusty pilgrims were received with flowers and refreshments. Luncheon was followed by a tour of inspection through the

library building, which was pronounced perfect by all present. The members of the club returned to Wilkes Barre in the evening, and held their regular meeting in the library of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

The meeting was called to order at 8:20 o'clock by the president, Mr. T. L. Montgomery. Twelve members and 30 friends were present.

The president in a brief address explained the object of the club. He spoke of the influence which it had exerted, indirectly, toward founding a number of libraries and improving library methods and administration. The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

The president then introduced Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the City Free Library of Philadelphia, who spoke on the subject of "Fiction."

He expressed a fear that this subject had been too thoroughly threshed out in magazines, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in particular, to enable him to offer any original remarks. All that seemed feasible was to sum up the position that fiction held, or ought to hold, in the economy of public libraries, and in this relation it seems indubitable that a difficult question will have to be faced. Readers have multiplied during the past 40 or 50 years many hundredfold, and it is of the gravest moment to determine how to meet their proper needs. The whole free public library movement in England and America is not 50 years old, and it is not to be wondered at that difficult points still remain unsolved. One main consideration, in Mr. Thomson's judgment, arises out of the point that every free public library is in reality a public trust. These libraries produce no income, and are supported either from the benevolent funds provided by the munificence of individual citizens or by municipal appropriations. If this fact is duly recognized it becomes a simple duty on the part of the directors of libraries and of the librarians to exercise great care that the funds of these important institutions are expended so as to produce a beneficial result. Public libraries are fast becoming the substitutes for or rather successors to the old familiar circulating libraries. In the old play Sir Anthony Absolute declared that a circulating library in a town was an evergreen-tree of diabolical knowledge that blossomed through the year, and if the librarians of the present day are desirous to avoid the evil denounced by Sir Anthony they must see to it that the books put in circulation are such as will lead to the improvement of those who use the libraries. It is a direct breach of trust to load the shelves of free public libraries with multiples of copies of merely ephemeral novels which once read are never wanted again. If a novel has no permanent merit from a literary or other high standard, can it be right to expend the funds of the public libraries in buying 20, 30, or 50 copies of a book, of which 99 per cent. will after a year become mere shelf-lumber? If persons want to read these books let them subscribe to a circulating library and take their fill at the cost of their own pockets. Public libraries must either be educational helps or utterly fail in the useful ends for which they have been started. The

really useful city library is one that supplements the reading and studies of schools, colleges, and the private study. Mr. Thomson maintained that fiction was a necessity in every library, but asserted that while it is true that good fiction is healthy reading, bad fiction is poison to the soul—the highest part of man. Historical fiction has a distinct value which can hardly be too highly rated. The biographies of our greatest writers, lawyers, and statesmen abundantly show that youth in all times and in all classes is alike, and that nearly all youths acquire the earliest love of reading from the old romances and grand books of fiction. Hundreds will admit that their first love of historical reading was created by the perusal of historical romances. The very interest created in Louis XI., Charles the Bold, such subjects as the French Revolution, the Lord George Gordon riots, Cagliostro, Philip Augustus, Andreas Hofer, and the thousand and one other historical subjects and personages has led readers to turn from the books of Scott, Dickens, Dumas, James, Miss Muhlbach, Hawthorne, Cooper, and their peers, to enjoyment over Carlyle, Rollin, Bancroft, and Macaulay.*

In the discussion that followed Mr. Thomson's address it was pertinently asked by Miss Hannah P. James "how low down in fiction" a librarian might go? The answer offered was that even in this great age of invention it was not known that a literary thermometer had yet been invented by any bookworm Fahrenheit or Réaumur, but that it might well and safely be left to an intelligent librarian to draw a line between acceptable and objectionable novels.

Mr. Carr was of the opinion that works of fiction should be kept on open shelves where readers could have free access; this would enable them to make their own selections, and frequently improve the character of the reading.

The president called the attention of the club to the fact that a map of Pennsylvania, indicating the location of the public libraries throughout the state, based on the one recently issued by the state of Massachusetts would be an important addition to library statistics. After some discussion it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to gather the necessary information for such a map. The committee is constituted as follows: Miss James, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Thomson.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Carr and the trustees and friends of the public library at Scranton, and to Miss James and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for their hospitality and courtesies. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock. An hour was spent in looking through the valuable library and museum of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

At nine o'clock on the following morning the party visited the First Presbyterian Church, where the organist rendered a number of fine selections on the grand organ. At 10 o'clock carriages were placed at the disposal of the club, and a delightful drive of two and a half hours

*It should be noted that Mr. Thomson's address is being printed by the club in leaflet form.

followed, during which Branch No. 1 of the Reading-Room Association was visited. This reading-room will be used as a distributing agency for North Wilkes Barre by the Osterhout Library. Then came a dinner, given at the Wyoming Valley Hotel in honor of the visiting delegates. After dinner a number of the party called at the bindery of Mr. J. W. Roeder, who explained and illustrated the uses of the machinery.

The party left Wilkes Barre, homeward bound, at four o'clock, and arrived in the City of Brotherly Love late in the evening, somewhat tired, quite damp, much wiser, and very happy.

The next regular meeting of the club will be held on November 12.

ALFRED RIGLING, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

[PLUMMER, M. W.] Hints to small libraries.

Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free Library, 1894.

56 p. 11. O. bds., net, 25 c.

Cont.: Receiving and entering books; Book-numbers and cataloging; Cataloging; Shelf-list and inventory; Mechanical preparation of books for the shelves—binding; Relations with the public—Registration; Charging system; Reading-room and reference work; Selecting and ordering books; Rooms and fixtures; Library tools.

Among the earliest suggestions "in the beginning" of the A. L. A.—a truly creative epoch—none were of more interest and promise than those for the A. L. A. Catalog and the A. L. A. Library Manual. The first was in the horizon, but no nearer, for so many years that it came to be known as "the coming catalog," but it did appear finally in the somewhat disguised but not less useful shape of the Catalog of the A. L. A. "model" library. Whether or no the larger work with its annotations ever appears, this catalog will be for many years of very great service, particularly in small and new libraries. In like manner, although the "coming handbook" has never arrived, an excellent substitute for it now makes its appearance—a grandchild, as it were, of the Library School—in the "Hints to small libraries," published from the Pratt Institute Free Library as the work of its librarian, Miss M. W. Plummer, herself a graduate of the Library School.

It is a pleasant piece of enterprise and professional comity on the part of the Pratt Library and its librarian to put at the service of the profession in this way the experience of that library. We say of the profession, because although this unpretentious manual is intended chiefly for small libraries and beginners in the library calling, it is nevertheless of general value as a collection of hints and suggestions. The writer modestly presents the pamphlet as a present substitute for "the long-desired A. L. A. manual" on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread; but no apology of this sort is needed—the pamphlet has certainly the merit of a *petit pain*, complete in itself, and more tasty perhaps than the full loaf. In the compass of 50 octavo pages of good-sized type, Miss Plum-

mer has succeeded in setting forth the "necessaries of life" and how they are to be obtained, on the library topics scheduled in the table of contents. These 50 pages include an outline of the decimal classification, numerous forms of blanks, typical library cards and like entries, etc., etc., and the little book is really a remarkable example of *parva sed apta*. The page is not wide enough to give the full length of the standard card in these fac-similes, so that the sizes of the fac-similes are somewhat likely to mislead, although the dimensions are usually stated in the text. Almost all the suggestions in the book are so practical that few librarians, however different their practice, would find fault with any of them, and the most that can be said by way of criticism is that Miss Plummer's English is not quite as good in this as in her other writing. For instance, to say "these cards come at \$2.60," instead of "cost \$2.60," is an unnecessary bit of shop-keeper's jargon, and a few words are occasionally wasted in such phrases as "I query if it is of much use," and "it may be suggested." There is also a little confusion as to whether the writer is "I" or "we," or an altogether impersonal being, and the reader likewise will find himself uncertain whether he is directly exhorted or indirectly addressed.

Miss Plummer is so modest in her method as in several cases to prefer giving other people's good advice instead of attempting her own—which is a rare virtue of self-restraint. For instance, her chapter on "Rooms and fixtures" is chiefly made up of Mr. Soule's admirable summary of the proper points of library architecture, prefaced by a pleasant bit of humor which we cannot refrain from quoting:

"It is not often that the librarian has a chance to say how he would like his library planned and fitted up, though it is oftener the case now than formerly. Library boards would think it a very eccentric proceeding to order a suit of clothes or a hat for the librarian without consulting him; and if it were done and the sleeves came only to his elbows, or the coat-tails dragged, or the hat-brim rested on his shoulders, they would at once see what foolishness they had been guilty of and say to one another, 'Why on earth didn't we consult him and take his measure? He can't see anything with that hat on, and he'll be forever stepping on that coat. He was the one to wear it; he knows what he needs, and we ought to have asked him.' But they seem not to see the similarity of such a course to that of building the librarian a workshop without asking his opinion about it. They give him little high windows that don't let in any light, and they build him shelves that he has to climb up to on a ladder, and they arrange the spaces of the library symmetrically, but where they can be of no value in the case of growth and crowding. Then they go outside and look at it and say, 'Isn't it picturesque? Looks like the Middle Ages, doesn't it?' And in their secret hearts some of them would like a drawbridge and a moat. And inside, the poor librarian is carrying a lantern about to see the top and bottom shelves and wondering where he is going to put the next new book, and risking his neck

10 or 12 feet from the ground to get a 'Commentary on Job' that some one without any sense of the ridiculous happens to want, and trying to hide his unsightly pastepots and mucilage bottles behind a screen for want of a work-room."

The book is tastefully issued at the modest price of 25 cents, net, and has clever and appropriate head and tail pieces, which come from the Art Department of the Pratt Institute. We must protest, however, in the interests of library neatness, against the young woman at the end of the preface, who has been shelving her books on the floor—a very bad example either to librarians or readers.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Banger (Me.) P. L. (11th rpt.) Added 2070; total 35,557; issued, home use 43,492 (fict. and juv. 73 %); lib. use 22,739 (fict. and juv. 60 %). 945 cards were issued during the year. Receipts \$17,149.70; expenses \$16,823.50. Of the 22,739 books used in the reading-room, 5265 were at the tables reserved for girls.

"Owing to the necessity of closing the library after the fire on March 2, our annual examination of books was made earlier in the season than usual, with the satisfactory result that no book was missing, although many were rapidly moved beyond the reach of the water which deluged both book-rooms. Still, thousands of books were wet, and only the extreme heat, kept for days, prevented their total destruction. Books in leather binding suffered severely, the strength of the leather being destroyed by the heat necessary in drying. Books, not thus quickly dried, were covered with mould, and a few were destroyed. It is impossible, even now, to tell the full extent of the damage, as it is frequently necessary to remove books which would have lasted months, and perhaps years, were it not for the water and steam to which they were exposed last spring."

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1596; total 19,741; issued, home use 78,785 (fict. 53 %; juv. 24 %); lib. use 4577. Visitors to reading-room 8668; visitors to ref.-room 8763. There are 86 periodicals on file in the reading-room.

The trustees have adopted the "Newark system" of book charging and delivery, which will take effect on the removal of the library to its new quarters. An alphabetic list of books added during 1893 is appended; it covers 13 pages.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (37th rpt.) Added 1469; total 40,332. Issued, home use 66,395 (fict. 33,260); lib. use 4087; use in children's reading-room 13,703; no. cardholders registered 5764. Receipts \$12,329.79; expenses \$11,008.65.

The librarian says: "The fact that the plan of delivering books to the schools is no longer novel has tended to lessen the ratio of increase this year. The growth of the reading and reference room libraries also tends to check the increase in circulation. Lists of books and articles on leading events of the day are posted from

time to time on the bulletin-board near the delivery-desk. The subjects already treated are: 'Brazil and recent revolutions there (Mello's revolt, 1893-94; revolt against the Marshal da Fonseca, 1891; the constitution, 1890, text and criticism; fall of the monarchy, 1889; travel and geography, with notes); 'the Hawaiian islands; 'Metabele; 'Sicily; 'Education and teaching.'

"Suggestions placed in a box at the right of the delivery-desk come before the library committee every week. A record of each suggestion will be kept in the future, and a statistical report made at the end of the year. From the imperfect record kept last year, it has been found that about 160 suggestions came before the committee; of these 106 received favorable action."

Finding-lists of special subjects will be printed as soon as the rearrangement and reclassification of the books, now under way, will permit. The children's reading-room is open from two to six p.m.

The trustees pay an earnest tribute to the faithfulness and efficiency of Miss Bean, who died September 4, 1893, after a service as librarian for 22 years. At a trustees' meeting, held September 19, 1893, the following expression of their grateful and affectionate regard was placed upon the records:

"Miss Mary A. Bean, the librarian of the Brookline Public Library for 22 years, died on Monday, September 4, 1893. Suffering from a distressing disease for many weeks previous, she nevertheless performed her duties with her characteristic devotion till within two months of her decease. At this first meeting since her death, the trustees desire to place on record their deep appreciation of her faithfulness, her utter disregard of self when the interests of the library were concerned, as shown in this instance, of her laboring on under very trying circumstances, and her unflinching conscientiousness in furthering these interests. Always happy and winning in her manner, she deserved the confidence of all the patrons of the library, who realized continually, as time went on, her fitness for the place, by training, by education, by zeal, by temperament. She was never found wanting when the occasion arose, and her willingness to be a real helper, only equalled by her intelligence, was universally recognized. In her death the town loses a devoted and efficient officer, the Public Library a careful, painstaking, and conscientious head. While thus making a minute of the sense of their loss, the trustees would not be unmindful of the greater personal loss to her family, and would extend to them their heartfelt and cordial sympathy."

Columbus (O.) City L. Added 1168; total 17,255; issued 58,368 (fict. 24,208); new registration 1306; total no. cardholders 9848. Receipts \$5070.13; expenses \$3576.44.

The figures given are for nine months. The circulation for the year ending March 31 is 73,390, as against 69,714 for the previous year.

Dover (Del.) L. (Rpt.) Added 122; total 2610; issued (estimated) 4416. Receipts \$413.82; expenses \$406.62.

"Notwithstanding the augmented attractions of the library, the list of subscribers has recently for some cause, considerably diminished."

Dubuque (Ia.) Y. M. L. A. (Rpt.) Added 769; total 15,178; issued 24,028 (fict. 18,855); membership 732. Receipts \$5147.43; expenses \$4407.46.

The library was established in new quarters in the Odd Fellows building, in December, 1893.

Evanston, Ill., Northwestern Univ., Orrington Lunt L. The new Orrington Lunt Library is to be decorated by Miss Ida Burgess, whose work in the Illinois building was one of the features of the fair. The vestibule of the library is to have a wide modelled frieze of a classic design to harmonize with the architecture, and four painted panels of a single figure each, which will be symbolic of the learning of Egypt, Judæa, Greece, and Rome. The color scheme here will be ivory-white and a clear, light red. In the reading-room, which occupies the whole of the first floor, the wall tint will be a light gray-green, with a frieze of rich browns and reds in a series of panels. The centre of each panel will be one of the book-marks used by those mediæval printers, who were at the same time artists and lovers of learning. The assembly-room, on the second floor of the building, has a pointed ceiling of wood. Here the plaster gable end will receive a design in flat tints founded on some of the quaint and beautiful work in old missals. A border of the same general character will be carried around the room. Miss Burgess will have in her work the assistance of Miss Alice B. Muzzey and Miss Mary Searle.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (4th rpt.) Added 748; total 11,533. Issued, home use 52,889; lib. use 3633; lost and paid for 3; new borrowers 485. Visitors to reading-room 21,399. The circulation shows an increase of 5627 v. over the figures of 1892.

The librarian says: "While the number of volumes of prose fiction and juveniles taken for home use has increased 1956 volumes, the increase in the books of a more solid character has grown from 9100 volumes in the preceding to 12,151 volumes in the present year, showing an increase of 3051 volumes, or more than 33½ per cent."

An appendix gives list of books added since January, 1893. (16 p.)

GREEN, S; Abbott. Origin and growth of the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a paper presented at a meeting of the society, Nov. 9, 1893. 35 p. il. O.

An interesting account of the development of this old society library, from its organization in 1791 to the present day. Reproductions of several of the early book-plates used are given, and the old-fashioned methods of library administration are described.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. Added 2953; total 12,576. Issued, home use 55,295; visitors to ref.-room 31,185; no record of ref. use is kept. There are 234 periodicals on file. Borrowers registered in 1893, 719; total no. borrowers 4906.

The use of the news-room is more than half that of the reference-room. The increase in home use over last year is about 33%, and in reading-room use it is about 50%. Every effort is made to assist readers in their studies. Subject lists have been made for the members of study clubs, and a Shakespeare list of 140 titles has been typewritten and posted on the library bulletin-board.

A new charging system was introduced during the year, and the library is now in process of classification.

Seven monthly numbers of the library bulletin have been issued in convenient pocket form. These contain the lists of new books added, and are used as supplements to the library catalog.

Holyoke (Mass.) P. L. Added 861; total 16,459; issued 54,452 (fict. 29,797); no. cardholders 4300. Receipts \$3329.72.

Ilion (N. Y.) F. P. L. The library has been in successful operation for the past six months. It has no age limit and provision has been made for all classes of readers. In addition to the 6000 books for adults, there is a "juvenile library" of 1200 volumes containing reading for young people of all ages. It contains a collection of indestructible nursery books and short, easy stories for very little children, this novel feature being the happy thought of Mr. Clarence W. Seamans, who provided the building, and whose wife gave and maintains the juvenile library.

The librarian says: "We are now about to put in circulation as books five copies each of the most popular magazines, hoping by means of current literature to widen our sphere of influence and usefulness."

Jackson (Mich.) P. L. The new library building was formally dedicated on the evening of May 17, when a reception with appropriate exercises was held in the building. Addresses were made by the president of the board of trustees, the mayor, and several others, and there was a large attendance. The building was open for inspection by all. The eighth annual report of the librarian has just been issued. The statistics are as follows: Added 863; total 12,330; issued 73,335; lost and paid for 10; total no. cardholders 3647.

Miss Waldo says: "We now enter upon a new period of usefulness in spacious and elegant quarters."

She recommends the purchase of additional German books, and the opening of the library from 9 a.m. instead of from 10 a.m. as heretofore; this change will necessitate additional help in the library work.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (16th rpt.) Added 1732; total 23,072. Issued 75,052 (fict. 76,144); reading-room use 5233. No. cards in use 4943. Receipts \$10,170.03; expenses \$8052.47. 4439 v. were issued through the one branch delivery station.

The annual examination of the shelves, which was made during the latter part of the year, showed a net loss of but 31 volumes in a circulation of 767,147 volumes during the 15 years in which the library has been in operation.

The trustees say: "The results of the opening of the reading-room and art gallery on Sundays vary but little, if at all, from those stated in our last report. A trial of 22 months has failed to bring the crowds of work-people and students which it was said would fill our tables; and it has been noticed that those who were most ardent in their advocacy of the measure have been most

conspicuous by their absence. Yet the attendance of readers preserves a steady uniformity of quantity and quality, influenced in a measure by considerations of season and weather; and we cannot see why, while the expense of administration is light, the present Sunday opening may not with propriety be continued."

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1105; total 15,284; issued 43,534; new cards issued 1170. Receipts \$4946.11; expenses \$4943.36.

Miss Sargent says: "Besides supplying the books for distribution among the pupils by the teachers of the high school, we have endeavored, as much as time would permit, to interest ourselves in the reading of the very young people who frequent our rooms. To avoid overcrowding the reading-room, two tables were put in the delivery-room, upon which were placed volumes of *St. Nicholas*, and the most attractive and best of the new juvenile books. I found that, by talking with the children about some of the books, a desire to read them was created."

"Besides the lists of additions published in the *Medford Mercury*, a finding-list has been issued, which embraces the accessions for the past three years, classified according to Cutter's expansive classification."

"The books in the department of fiction have been collected, rearranged alphabetically according to authors, renumbered, and occupy two alcoves, to which the public have free access. Although it is not deemed expedient in many public libraries to grant this privilege, I have not yet discovered any disposition in this community to abuse it."

Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L. In the four months the library has been open 5337 volumes have been borrowed, and 1225 have been consulted in the free reading-room. There are 779 names on the register, and the library has had about 6500 visitors since the first of the year. More books are needed for boys, especially wholesome tales, and more fiction is wanted. The receipts from all sources have been \$3579.16; expenses \$2270.35.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. (42d rpt.) Added by purchase 2429; total not given. Issued 88,645; cards issued during 1893 1007; periodicals taken in reading-room 23.

The circulation shows an increase of 4938 over the previous year.

The trustees say: "To bring the library up to a proper standard of usefulness, more and better arranged room is an imperative necessity. The library is fast outgrowing its present quarters. There is now scarcely enough space for storing, much less than enough for an orderly and systematic arrangement of books."

They make an earnest presentation of the need for a new building, and urge early action on the part of the city authorities.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (40th rpt.) Added 1193; total not given. Issued, home use 12,206; ref. use 1614. Receipts \$9801.93; expenses \$8828.40.

The experiment of opening the library for

reading use on Sunday afternoons was tried early in the year. "The first Sunday there were 11 readers, mostly boys; the second Sunday there were 40; the greatest number was 78, and the average for the first three months was 35. The rooms are now open every day in the year, and every facility practicable is afforded to readers and students to read or study, using both the periodicals and books at the rooms, entirely free to all." The library committee say: "Special pains have been taken to assist those persons who are engaged in special lines of study, as professional men, mechanics, inventors, teachers, and students, by preparing lists of books relating to special subjects and having them placed where they can be readily consulted. More especially for the members of schools, books on the subjects studied have been taken from the shelves and arranged upon tables, with chapters and pages indicated where the information sought is to be obtained. With the co-operation of teachers, this has been found very helpful, especially to those not familiar with the books consulted."

"The thorough cataloging of the library, which was commenced in 1892, has been continued with slight interruptions, and the card-catalog now includes 6616 volumes and 14,609 titles, embracing a large part of the books in the circulating department, and many in the reference library."

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. (4th rpt.) Added 1056. Issued, home use 36,917 (fict. 20,100; juv. 7848); visitors to ref. and reading room 17,072; no. cardholders 4445; 58 periodicals are on file in reading-room. Receipts \$4703.50; expenses \$3990.61.

"The library now numbers 2526 volumes, which, with the 8938 rented from the Free Circulating Library, gives an aggregate of 11,464 volumes in circulation. The pupils of the public schools make more and more use of the reference and other books, and teachers are at liberty to take out five or more books at a time for special lines of study in their classes."

New London (Ct.) P. L. Issued, home use 68,052 (fict. 55,590); ref. use 1272; lost and paid for 6. Total no. cardholders 3323.

It was found at the yearly examination of the library that one volume only — a small reference-book — was missing.

New York, University Club L. (Rpt.) Added 823; total 10,944.

New York, University of the City of New York. The fine oriental library of the late Paul de Lagarde, purchased for the university in January, 1893, through the efforts of Prof. J. D. Prince, has been finally arranged and classified, and is now shelved in a room by itself in the university building. The library numbers 5987 books, of which 1500 are classified as pure theology. It includes works in Hebrew, Armenian, Arabic, Ethiopian, Egyptian, Gothic, Turkish, and Lettish. The collection of Persian and Armenian books is one of the finest known; the miscellaneous library is also remarkable.

This acquisition of the Lagarde library gives to the university probably the most valuable collection of oriental literature in the country, and it is hoped to make it the nucleus of a really great oriental library; to accomplish this the university is making special efforts to establish a fund for the purchase of oriental literature.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (5th rpt.) Added 4,171; total 39,739. Issued, home use 268,320 (fict. 79.3 %); no record of reference use is kept. Visitors to ref. department 15,345. No. cardholders registered during year 8933. Receipts \$46,924.51; expenses \$37,778.07.

Mr. Hill reports a gratifying decrease in the number of novels taken. "This is due in part to the exposition of all new books on a table made accessible to the public, and in part to open shelves. Until last summer the new books were exhibited on shelves in full view of the public, but protected by railing in front. In order to enable readers to handle and examine the books a special 'terrace' table has been built, on which can be placed 200 books. Over the table the following notice is posted: 'Readers may make selections from the new books on this table.' The books are exhibited about four weeks, and when put in their proper places on the shelves it has been found that nearly every book has been taken out at least once."

In regard to access to shelves he says: "In October, 1892, the public was granted free access to all the books in the library *except fiction*. After a year's trial your librarian is able to report a complete success. The privilege has not been abused, as the loss (in all ways) of only 43 books clearly proves, while the advantages to students and ordinary readers have been of inestimable value. (Of the books lost no record whatever could be found of 14, and this number really represents those books which may have been taken by persons who had access to the shelves. The 14 books represent a value of \$12.) Had the loss been three times as large we could very well afford to continue the privilege."

A new finding-list of all English books added to the library since March, 1890, has been prepared and printed, also a list of German and French books. The publication of the *Library News* has been continued in a new form, and it is now issued as a bulletin.

A reading-room opened for men and boys by private persons has been made a distributing station by the library board, and supplied with various periodicals. It is thought that this will prove the entering wedge for reading-rooms in different parts of city.

A course of University Extension lectures were given during the year in the library hall, and proved successful. Special reading-lists on the subjects of the lectures were prepared by the library, with the result of increasing the demand for books in those departments.

"The most pressing need of the library at the present time is more shelf-room. We are now in such an overcrowded condition that it is to be hoped relief will be furnished within a few months."

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt.) Added 2243; total 39,153. Issued 129,444 (fict. 54.99 %). No. cardholders 12,507. Receipts \$13,018.82; expenses \$12,900.70.

During the year 20,888 v. were issued to the schools. A collection of music has recently been added to the circulating library. Superintendent Kennedy recommends that a "children's room" be provided, and that another be set apart for magazine use.

Oshkosh, Wis. A popular movement has been begun to establish a free public library. It is proposed to raise \$10,000 by subscription, to transfer to the town a collection of 1200 books left by a defunct library association, and then to submit to popular vote the question of levying a tax for library support.

Philadelphia F. L. The directors of the Free Library of Philadelphia have completed arrangements to open their first branch in the St. Mary Street College Settlement. The settlement, which was established in April, 1892, has hitherto had a small circulating library of less than 1000 volumes, but its use has been so extensive that it was determined to broaden the work. In and around the settlement district are a number of clubs, frequented by intelligent young Hebrews, who are anxious to obtain a class of literature more modern in its character. These students, after visiting the settlement library and finding its resources unequal to their needs, visited the free library at the City Hall and took out mainly books on travel, biography, and history. The needs of these readers, their assiduity in study, and their desire for mental improvement, were noted at the latter library, and were called to the attention of the directors, who decided the time had come for establishing the first of the branches that were contemplated in the original plan of the free library. They found it feasible to take entire charge of the library work in the settlement, in such a fashion as to at once permit of co-operation with the settlement authorities, and to leave the library management wholly independent.

It was concluded to add to the settlement branch from 1000 to 2000 volumes as a beginning, with the intention of indefinitely increasing the number as circumstances demanded. The free library will provide a librarian, the settlement will give the branch a home. It will occupy 2500 square feet of floor-space, and the shelves will be arranged on a plan similar to that in use at the main library.

Quincy, Mass. Crane P. L. (23d rpt.) Added by purchase 290; total not given. Issued 74,207 (fict. 32.9 %, periodicals 26.4 %, juv. 21.0 %); total no. cardholders 11,653. The catalog fund now amounts to \$562.48.

The trustees give a brief summary of the history of the library, referring to previous reports for details. They "have no matters of policy to which they now desire to call attention, nor any changes to suggest."

Rutherford (N. J.) F. P. L. The first free library in Rutherford was formally opened on the afternoon of May 5. The annual meeting

of the Rutherford Free Library Association was held at 3 p.m., and officers were elected and reports read; the public meeting and formal opening of the library followed. A letter was read from Frank R. Stockton, who many years ago spent a season in Rutherford, where he found material and inspiration for his "Rudder Grange," and where he was active in organizing a literary club called the "Lennehaha." The library opens with 754 books, cataloged and ready for use. Miss Anna Cooper is librarian, and the library will be open Saturday afternoons and evenings. It is hoped to establish a reading-room in the near future.

St. Louis (Mo.) F. P. L. It has been decided to publish a library paper, to be known as the *Monthly Bulletin*, recording the additions to the library from month to month.

Shirley, Mass. Hazen Memorial L. This library, the dedication of which was noted in the May L. J., is a substantial one-story building 40 x 45, of brown sandstone and red pressed brick. It contains practically four rooms. From the central vestibule there opens a waiting-room, 10 x 14; on the right of the waiting-room is the reading-room, 13 x 21, and on the left the art-room of the same size. These rooms are separated by arches and finished in oak; both have open fireplaces. The book-room, 16 x 32, is at the rear, extending the width of the building, with five large book-racks. The delivery-counter, between the book-room and the waiting-room, has a marble top and panelled front. There is an attic, which can be used for storage purposes. The library, which is now settled in these new and attractive quarters, was established in 1885; it started with about 100 volumes, presented by a club of young people. This number has now increased by gift and purchase to nearly 2000 v.

South Orange (N. J.) F. L. A. Total 4000; issued 15,190; visitors to reading-room 11,950. Receipts \$1755.70; expenses \$1549.83.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. A. (33d rpt.) Added 3863; total 86,942. Issued, home use 150,211 (fict. 73,859); hall use 31,812. Visitors to reading-room 56,286; magazines and reviews issued in reading-room 36,092; there are 304 periodicals on file. Borrowers registered during year 1822; total no. borrowers 17,095. Receipts \$24,356; expenses \$23,633.

The increase shown in almost every department of library use is most gratifying. Dr. Rice points out the chief methods adopted to aid borrowers in "the choice of books for home use, and to assist them in making the most of the opportunities which the library affords for investigation and study on the premises.

"1. We publish a monthly bulletin, which is distributed without charge to our readers, containing a classified list of the additions for the month, also notices of new books and, from time to time, lists of books on special topics—the current topics of the day.

"2. We place all new books when ready for circulation where they are accessible to all our

readers. This enables them to examine the new books before they are placed in the alcoves, and very many who visit the library are accustomed to make their selections mainly from these shelves.

"3. Persons who are engaged in the study of special topics are allowed access to the alcoves, or, what is generally still better for their purposes, are supplied by the librarians with the books upon these topics, which are placed upon tables where they can be consulted or studied at their leisure. While the library force are all expected to render such assistance as may be necessary, one of the assistants who is thoroughly competent is designated to give special attention to this department of work."

The largely increased use of the library for reference purposes is referred to. Statistics do not indicate the full extent of their use, for there is free access to many reference works, and no record can be kept of their consultation.

"The regular and systematic study of books is now carried on by the pupils in our schools, especially the high school. The topics are given out by the teachers, and large numbers of books are selected by the librarian, or by the teachers themselves, on these topics, and are placed where the pupils can have free access to them for careful study. They are left until the topics are changed and are then replaced by others. The pupils are thus provided not only with books for direct reference on their lessons, but also with the means for collateral and general study. The work of the schools, therefore, is not only supplemented, but is also indefinitely enlarged and extended. The same arrangement has been made for private classes and clubs, and for those who have been interested in the various courses of university lectures. Also for a considerable number of persons who have gladly availed themselves of these special facilities for regular and systematic study. Hundreds of volumes of our best books have thus been in use all through the year, and it must be evident that this careful study of books is of far more permanent value than any amount of miscellaneous reading of the popular literature of the day."

Dr. Rice closes his interesting report with an account of the new art building, now rapidly approaching completion, and points out the many opportunities it will offer—in conjunction with the library—for the development of "new and broader plans for the promotion of popular education."

He concludes with an appeal for a new library building, and urges a larger municipal appropriation for library purposes.

Springfield, O. Warder P. L. Added 2041; total 16,063. Issued, home use 83,859 (fict. 45,790; juv. 15,215). Receipts \$7125.99; expenses \$6630.38.

The reading-room never had so large and constant attendance as during the past year; 87 periodicals are on file there. Of the 83,859 v. issued for home use, 2119 were German books. Sunday reading-room attendance for the year was 4354.

Stratford (Ct.) L. A. Ground has been broken for the handsome new library building to be given to the association by Birdseye Blakeman, of Ivison, Blakeman & Co., New York. The building was planned by W. A. Miller, of Ithaca, N. Y. It will be built entirely of marble from the St. Lawrence quarries, N. Y. This marble is grayish-white, and because of its crystalline formation gives a most brilliant effect, particularly when unpolished; it will be laid in "rough ashlar," with trimmings in hammered finish. The building will be gothic in style, with projecting wings on the north and south sides; near the entrance will be a 40-foot tower. A room 40 x 60 occupies the entire front; the wings on either side will form reading and reference rooms; the tower will be the librarian's room. The west end is a stack-room of three stories, each seven feet in height, having a book capacity of 40,000 v. The cost of the building is estimated at not less than \$30,000. Mr. Blakeman was born in Stratford, which has been the home of his family for generations. It was the desire of the association to call the new building the Birdseye Blakeman Library, but Mr. Blakeman refused permission, and the name The Stratford Library was substituted at his request.

Suffield (Ct.) P. L. A. The Suffield Public Library Association, which has had an existence of nine years, has been compelled to dissolve, owing to a lack of support. The directors have voted to deliver all property, books, pamphlets, etc., to the Suffield Free Library Association, after the sum of \$200 has been paid.

Topeka (Kan) F. P. L. Total 12,686; Issued, home use 62,709; cards issued 916. Sunday attendance 3344. There are 61 periodicals on file in the reading-room. The first half of the new catalog, containing classified lists of all the books in the library, has been completed and put upon the catalog-table; it will not be distributed until the other half is finished.

Wallington (Vt.) F. L. The new library building, given to Wallington by Gilbert Hart, of Detroit, Mich., is nearly completed. It is a Romanesque structure, 25 by 40, about 25 feet in height, and built of terra-cotta brick. The interior is divided into four separate rooms, the cloak-room, vestibule, and reading-room being in the front and the library proper in the rear. Each room is finished in quartered oak, highly polished. The cloak-room is 10 by 6 feet and opens into the vestibule, 10 by 18 feet, which is connected by plate-glass doors with both the reading-room and the library. The reading-room is 22 by 12 feet. The library, 22 by 12, is directly back of the reading-room, and is separated from it by a plate-glass partition. The basement will be used for the heating apparatus and for storage purposes.

It is expected that the library will open with about 2000 books, 1000 of which will be given by Mr. Hart, who has spent much time and care in their selection. The dedication will probably be held on or about July 1.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. At the an-

nual meeting, held April 7, the finance committee reported that for the first time in its history the library is free from all financial indebtedness and has a fixed income.

Windsor (Ct.) L. A. At a recent meeting of the association it was decided to make the library free. A popular subscription has been started, and it is hoped to take advantage of the state appropriation of \$200.

Winona (Minn.) F. P. L. (8th rpt.) Added 662; total 10,261; issued 44,257 (fict. 23,315). No. borrowers 2279; visitors to reading-room 19,712 (Sunday attendance 1361). Receipts \$2907.91; expenses \$2827.97.

During the year a subject card catalog has been completed.

Woburn (Mass.) P. L. (37th rpt.) Added 1434; total 32,369. Issued, home use 58,595 (fict. and juv. 86,275); lost 3; no. cardholders 7900. Receipts \$4312.04; expenses \$4311.68.

"The circulation of volumes for home use has been 58,595 against 62,926 for the previous year. The difference is due to the absence of many families at the World's Fair and also to the circumstance that at the beginning of the year 1892 a change was made in the age of applicants for cards, from 14 to 12 years, which resulted in an immediate increase in the circulation among juvenile readers, but which, after the interest had subsided, fell off in amount, and has not perceptibly affected the aggregate result since. The number of those who frequent the library to consult books or to read without taking away does not appear to be any less."

Librarian Cutter says: "The typewriting-machine is still a desirable adjunct in conjunction with the bulletin-stand. Titles of new books are now written with it upon cards, and these cards are arranged alphabetically under headings in Rudolph cardholders till the stand is full. The cardholders on the stand are covered with a pane of thick glass to prevent injury from handling or soiling the cards. The cards, when necessary, can be transferred from the stand to a Rudolph indexer-book, or other device of that company, and the same cards are used in the preparation of the printed bulletin which is issued at intervals by the library. The adoption of this scheme has saved the writing of one list, and thereby reduces the amount of writing one-half."

In view of the constant demand for "new" literature the librarian recommends that the bulletin of accessions "be hereafter changed from an annual to a quarterly publication, and that a lesser number be printed, if the demand is not greater than it is. A more frequent publication could be made less elaborate, and hence cheaper. It could certainly be sold at a less price, and might, if thought best, be given away. The more frequent publication, too, will conform better to the scheme of placing titles on the bulletin-stand, and will coincide well with the new devices which in time may be adopted."

Cataloging work has made good progress during the year.

"The completed work includes all the additions to the library since 1879, and everything in the classes of fine arts, foreign languages, encyclopedias, public documents, periodicals, and four classes in science, besides two special libraries and the Shakespeare collection. There remain to be completed the classes of history, travels, biography, fiction, juveniles, literature, poetry, and religion."

An account of a rare old book recently added to the library — Johnson's "Wonder-working Providence," published in 1654 — is appended, taken from the *Boston Herald*.

Woodbury (N. J.) L. Co. The centennial anniversary of the Woodbury Library Company was celebrated April 24.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (34th rpt.) The chief facts contained in this report have already been noted (L. J. 19:65).

The increase in the use of the circulating department was 7205 v. over the preceding year, and in the reference-room 6943 more volumes were consulted than in 1892.

Mr. Green describes in some detail the five successful art exhibitions held during the year. Three of these were in the upper story of the library building and two in the lecture-hall. "The first of the former continued from Dec. 1-14, 1892, and consisted of a magnificent work issued by the Imperial government of Russia, entitled 'Antiquities of the Russian Empire,' comprising ecclesiastical and imperial articles and robes, military and civil equipments, costumes and portraits, household utensils, and specimens of ancient architecture. The exhibition, open 12 secular days, was visited by 430 persons. The second was from March 7-25, 1893, and consisted of about 300 engravings and colored plates illustrating Arabian art as seen in Cairo, from the beautiful work of Prisse D'Avennes. It was visited by 458 persons. The third embraced the 300 or more phototypes in the great work of Heinrich Brunn, arranged to give a pictorial history of Greek and Roman sculpture in chronological order. It was open from Oct. 23-Nov. 18, 1893, and was visited by 822 persons."

The first exhibition in the lecture-hall was almost a repetition of one given the previous year. It was for the benefit of boys and girls in the grammar schools who had been studying American history, and consisted of collections of etchings and photographs illustrative of the civil war in this country. The only new feature was a collection of 29 Confederate war etchings. The other exhibition was given principally for the benefit of members of the two high schools who had recently been studying some of the plays of Shakespeare. The plates of J. E. Williams' "Homes and haunts of Shakespeare" were placed on the walls, as were also those illustrating scenes in the plays of Shakespeare, by F. O. C. Darley. Fac-similes of quartos and the first folio and books illustrative of costumes, the interior and exterior of buildings in Shakespeare's time, and other books containing pertinent pictorial matter, were placed on tables and

the teachers and pupils invited to make use of the material which had been brought together. The exhibition proved very interesting and profitable. After being used by the teachers and scholars it was thrown open to the public. It was open from June 1-24 and was visited by 323 persons.

The printing of the second five-yearly supplement to the library catalog, covering all accessions to Jan 1, 1895, will be begun this year.

The trustees advocate the establishment of delivery stations. They say: "Worcester is fast ceasing to be a provincial city, and it is time for it to begin to practice the metropolitan way of having library delivery stations and reading-rooms, like its school-houses, in different sections of the city. If there was room in every school-house away from the centre of the city used for a reading-room, the keeping of standard reference-books and the delivery of library books, it would undoubtedly be well patronized and be the means of a larger diffusion of intelligence and the good influences of the public library."

Yale University L., New Haven, Ct. (Rpt.) Added 6400 v., 5700 pm. "The largest contribution yet made to the library fund has come to us in the recent bequest of \$15,000 from Mrs. Azariah Eldridge."

President Dwight, in his university report, makes a strong plea for a new library building. The collection is increasing yearly, and available space for expansion cannot be had. Lack of room has cramped the development of the library in many ways; "there are many departments of study which are, at present, imperfectly and unsatisfactorily represented on the library shelves, while the means for keeping pace fully with the advance in some of the courses of study and investigation carried on in the university are inadequate."

Attention is also called to the fact "that the total amount of the library fund does not yet reach \$100,000; this is surely a limitation of funds for this most important and central object which may well, in the mere statement of it, give emphasis to the appeal for generous gifts to supply the need that is felt."

"The necessity of great libraries is coming now to be recognized, even more than ever before, by all our leading institutions of learning. The advance of learning in the country is attended by the enlarged appreciation of the need which the advance itself involves. It is in the highest degree to be desired that our university, which already has so large a beginning and foundation, should not fail, by reason of the want of the necessary funds, to realize for itself in the early future a great library."

Youngstown (O.) F. P. L. (14th rpt.) Added 1336; total 8152. Issued, home use 41,540; visitors to ref.-room 445. 666 books have been issued on special cards to 78 teachers.

The librarian says: "We are sadly in need of more accommodations and better lighted rooms. At the rate books are being added to the library it will be impossible to find shelf-room for them much longer."

FOREIGN.

Oxford, Eng. Bodleian L. (Rpt.) "Printed and ms. items received during the year," 57, 206. "The total for 1891, which was heavily swollen by exceptional donations, alone exceeds this." The various rare and curious ms. additions are described in the report.

"The year will always be memorable for the donation of the Shelley collection, one of the most important gifts received by the library for many years. It was made by Jane, Lady Shelley, the poet's daughter-in-law, and consisted partly of volumes given under conditions as to inspection and copying which had been accepted by the curators in 1892, but chiefly of volumes given unconditionally. The former section consists of ms. letters of Shelley, his second wife, and others, together with two printed volumes — which contain the journal-book of Shelley and his second wife, letters from and to them, and other biographical documents. The latter section — of which, agreeably to Lady Shelley's wishes, a considerable part is permanently exhibited in the library — consists of 10 autograph mss. of the poet's, three volumes of his printed works, the Sophocles found in his hand after death, and two copies of portraits of him."

Gifts and Bequests.

Ann Arbor, Mich. According to the will of the late Dr. Corydon L. Ford, the University of Michigan receives a bequest of \$90,000, the income of which is to be used to purchase books for the general library.

Buffalo, N. Y. C. H. Williams, of Buffalo, has given to that city the sum of \$5000 as a memorial library fund, in honor of his deceased son, Sherman Williams. The library is to be established in the boys' department of the Buffalo High School; \$500 is to be expended for books and shelving, and the remaining \$4500 is to be invested as an endowment.

Groton, Mass. Through the death, on April 4, of Sarah P. Blood, widow of the late Luther Blood, and in accordance with his will, the town of Groton will shortly come into possession of \$5000, \$4000 to be invested and the income used in maintaining a course of public lectures, admission to which shall be free to the inhabitants of the town, and \$1000 to be invested under the direction of the trustees of the Groton Public Library, and the income to be annually expended for the purchase of books for the library.

Iowa State University. Mrs. Hammond, wife of the late Dr. W. G. Hammond, chancellor of the St. Louis Law School, has given her husband's entire private library of historical and legal works to the law department of the State University of Iowa, of which Dr. Hammond was chancellor for 13 years. This collection is a most complete and valuable one.

Jaffrey, N. H. By the will of the late Susan B. Clay, a legacy of \$10,000 was left to the town for the establishment of a public library, and the executors of the will expect at least \$10,000 more

from the same source. According to the will, \$10,000 is left in trust to certain beneficiaries, and at their death this amount is to revert to the town to be used, in addition to the first sum, for the purpose stated. The late Joel Parker also left two legacies of \$5000 each, one to furnish books for the library, provided the town would construct a suitable building, and the other \$5000 to be invested and the interest used to keep the building in repair, and also to purchase books, the balance to be appropriated in taking perpetual care of the burial-lot of the donor. The library building, which will be constructed this summer, will be known as the Clay Library.

New Hampton, N. H. By the will of the late Judge Stephen J. Nash, of Lynnfield, N. H., the town of New Hampton receives his library of 7200 volumes and a fund to erect a library building.

Pawtucket, R. I. Hon. W. F. Sayles, president of the Board of Trustees of the Pawtucket Free Public Library since its organization in 1876, died May 6, 1894. By his will a sum not to exceed \$100,000 is left in trust to his son, for the purpose of procuring a lot of land and erecting thereon a public library building, the same to be presented to the city of Pawtucket as a memorial.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, of New York, daughter of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling, has given to the Utica Public Library nearly 1000 volumes belonging to her father's private library; the collection comprises a valuable series of public documents.

Wallingford, Ct. By the will of the late S. Simpson, dated Feb. 20, 1894, the Ladies' Library and Reading-Room Association of Wallingford receives a site for a new building and \$25,000 to be used for its erection. The building is to be a memorial to Mr. Simpson's daughter. A further sum of \$20,000 is given to the association as a permanent fund to be used for the purchase of books, necessary expenses, etc. The bequests are to be paid within five years after the death of the giver, and it is provided that the new building shall be erected within two years after the payment of the \$25,000.

Librarians.

HAGGERSTON, W. J., librarian of Newcastle-on-Tyne (Eng.) Public Library, died at his residence, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 6.

LINDSAY, Miss Mary B., chief cataloger of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, has resigned her position to become librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library. Miss Lindsay has been connected with the Peoria Public Library for the past five or six years.

MIDDLETON, Miss Jennie Y., for three years assistant librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia. She succeeds Miss C. M. Underhill, who has resigned her position with the intention of giving

up library work for the present. Miss Underhill, before she became librarian of the Apprentices', was assistant librarian of the Newark Public Library, in which position she was succeeded by Miss Middleton.

MILLER, Mrs. Mary H., for six years state librarian of Illinois, has been removed by Gov. Jackson, and is succeeded by Mrs. Laura Creighton. Mrs. Miller, who succeeded Mrs. S. B. Maxwell as state librarian in April, 1888, has been a thoroughly capable and energetic official, and has been active in library matters both inside and outside of her state. She is president of the Iowa State Library Association. Her removal from the post she has so well filled is to be regretted by all who desire to see library appointments removed from the field of politics.

POINDEXTER, C., acting librarian of the Virginia State Library, has published in pamphlet form an address on "Captain John Smith and his critics," delivered before the Society for Geographical and Historical Study of Richmond College.

WERDER, E. J. F., library assistant at Yale University Library, died at Yale Infirmary on May 25, as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

WINNER, Miss Beatrice, cataloger in the Newark Free Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian, succeeding Miss Jennie Y. Middleton, resigned.

Cataloging and Classification.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Library bulletin, v. 3, no. 6, March, 1894.

The list of "additions to the university library," from September, 1893, to January, 1894, is prefaced by a short account of "Recent gifts to the library," chief among which are the extensive Spinoza collection presented by ex-President Andrew D. White; a collection of works on Romance philology, given by Prof. T. F. Crane; a portion of the Tauchnitz World's Fair exhibit; a selection from the French "Cercle de la librairie" exhibit; and noteworthy additions to the Dante collection presented by Prof. Fiske.

FRANCE, COM. DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES NATIONALES ET MUNICIPALES. Rapport présenté à m. le ministre de l'instruc. pub. par G. Picot au nom de la com., etc., chargée d'examiner l'état de l'inventaire des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale et les moyens d'en effectuer l'impression. Paris, Imp. Nat., 1894. 4 + 76 p. Q.

The commission has decided in favor of printing the catalog of the 1,934,154 articles in 2,600,000 volumes, used by about 180,000 readers each year. It will be in three divisions: works whose authors are known, collections (all works having five or more authors) and anonymous works, groups of special works (medical theses,

legal theses, pieces of music). It is thought that the final preparation of the catalog is so far advanced that copy of the beginning of A can be given to the printer towards the end of this year.

The *Library Record*, published by the Jersey City P. L., contains in its April issue a list of the sessions of Congress from the first to the present, with references to the publications contained in the library in which the records of the sessions can be found.

The MILWAUKEE P. L. has begun the publication of a handy little monthly pamphlet, entitled *Our Books*. It is attractive in size and appearance, being a narrow 16" of 16 pages, and it will be devoted to lists of accessions and to special reading-lists. The April issue, which is also no. 1 of vol. 1, contains an excellent classed "list of books on mechanical engineering," giving full descriptive titles. The next number will be devoted to books on the kindergarten. When the special lists have been exhausted a list of the new books received will be published each month.

NEW LONDON (CT.) P. L. First supplement to the finding-list. January, 1894. 74 p. O.

This supplement contains the additions to the library from Jan. 11, 1892, to Jan. 11, 1894. It is prefaced by an "outline of classification," and consists of classed subject-list; fiction title-list; list of "art studies"; pamphlets; and author-list.

The *Open Shelf*, published by the Cleveland P. L., contains in its April issue an interesting "tribute" to the late Dr. Poole, by W. I. Fletcher. The frontispiece is an illustration of the new Boston P. L. building, which is described in a short article.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for May contains a classed reading-list on "Birds."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for April has a list of "Family genealogies and New England town histories containing genealogical lists."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Library Bulletin, April, 1894. Accessions to the department library. 12 p. O.

Bibliography.

ADDIS, W. Bibliography of legal education.

This excellent bibliography forms chapter 16 of the last (1890-91) report of the Commissioner of Education. It covers 14 pages, and is chiefly devoted to American and English works on the subject, although four pages are given up to German and Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian publications.

BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE ADVERSARIA. 2de reeks 1ste deel; afl. 8-10. La Haye, Martinus Nijhoff, 1894. 221-305 p. S. 2.50 fl. per vol.

This last number of the valuable contribu-

tions to Netherland bibliography, published by the antiquarian bookseller, M. Nijhoff, concludes the first part of the second series. It contains a list of 130 Dutch books, printed in foreign countries, arranged alphabetically according to places. The list is the first supplement to a list of about 500 books given in the 5th volume of the 1st series some 10 years ago; it not only includes new books printed since that time, but books not given in the first list. Most of the books, in fact, are from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Only three books printed in the U. S. are mentioned. The pamphlet contains also an annotated list of Netherland bibliographical literature, 1890-94, a paper on the different editions of Nicolaas Waller's "Secret de Muses," and one on D. F. Scheurleer's musical library.

BOWKS, Rob., *comp.* A catalogue of books printed at, or relating to, the university, town, or county of Cambridge, from 1521 to 1893; with bibliographical and biographical notes. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1894. 32 + 516 p. il. O. cl., \$3.

The concluding parts were noted in the May L. J. This is the completed work bound in one volume. Over 3500 books are cataloged, and titles previous to 1700 are given with minute bibliographical detail.

CHATELAIN, Heli, *ed. and comp.* Folk-tales of Angola: fifty tales with Kimbundu text, literal Eng. tr., introd. and notes coll. and ed. by Heli Chatelain. Bost., pub. for Am. Folk-lore Soc., by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1894. c. 110 + 315 + 4 p. map. O. cl., \$3.

There is a brief list of works on African folk-lore (1 p.).

FALCONER, C. M., of Dundee, is collecting material for a bibliography of the works of Andrew Lang. It is said that he has already gathered about 2000 titles.

MARGOLIOUTH, G. Descriptive list of the Hebrew and Samaritan mss. in the British Museum. London, 1893. 1. 8°.

MONBERT, J. I. A short history of the Crusades. N. Y., Appleton, 1894. c. 4 + 301 p. maps. D. cl., \$1.50.

Contains a brief list of authorities (1 p.).

PHILADELPHIA. National conference for good city government. Proceedings of the National Conference for Good City Government, held at Philadelphia, Jan. 25 and 26, 1894; with a bibliography of municipal government and reform. Philadelphia Municipal League, 1894. 5 + 386 p. O. cl., \$1.50.

This comprehensive bibliography covers 39 p. and is in two alphabets—one author, one subject.

PITRÈ, G. Bibliografia delle tradizioni popolari in Italia. Turin, 1894. 628 p. 8°, 25 lire.

SELIGMAN, Edwin R. A. Progressive taxation in theory and practice. Balt., American Economic Assoc., 1894. c. 2-222 p. O. (Publications of the society, v. 9, nos. 1 and 2.) pap., \$1.

Contains a 5-p. bibliography on progressive taxation.

WARD, H. L. D. Catalogue of romances in the department of manuscripts in the British Museum. v. 2. Lond., Printed by order of the trustees, 1894.

The *Athenaeum* says: "It is 10 years since we noticed the first volume of this truly monumental work, but, long as the interval seems, a study of the contents of the second volume must exonerate Mr. Ward from any charge of undue delay. Every page bears witness to minute and exhaustive research, to indefatigable collation of authorities, immense bibliographical apparatus, and well-weighted criticism supported by comprehensive evidence. It is a work involving so much patient labor, such wide-reaching comparisons, such microscopic examination of sources and derivatives, that the wonder is, not that it has taken 10 years to produce, but that it has been accomplished at all, and by a single scholar. The colossal bibliography of romance criticism is handled with the easy and sure touch of a master, and many of the incidental essays on special groups are models of concise yet comprehensive criticism."

The compiler's introductory essays are rich in bibliographical references.

WIERZBOWSKI, Th. Bibliografia polonica, 15. et 16. saec. v. 3. Warsaw, 1894. 1. 8°. 12 m.

INDEXES.

"A UNIVERSAL Index to the world's technical and scientific literature" is announced for publication in Vienna. It is intended to furnish a comprehensive index to the literature of scientific subjects, including periodicals as well as books, and representing all the known literature that has appeared in any part of the world on technical or scientific topics. It is to be published in weekly parts, and the plan of arrangement comprises: 1, a classified list of technical and scientific publications, arranged according to place of publication, giving title, subscription rates, and full lists of contents; 2, a list of books and other publications dealing with scientific or technical subjects. Each weekly part will probably be devoted to one special subject or to several affiliated subjects. Five parts are already projected, covering the chief mechanical arts, electricity, photography, mining, chemistry, and medicine. Further parts are in preparation. The index will be published in Vienna by Heinrich Wien, and F. A. Brockhaus, of Leipzig, will be general agent.

Anonymous and Pseudonymous.

The Story of Margrèdel, pub. by Putnam, 1894, is by D. Storror Meldrum, according to the *Athenaeum*, May 5.

LIBRARY INKS AND ADHESIVES.

Higgins' Drawing-Board Mucilage

has been adopted by leading Librarians throughout the country as the only satisfactory library adhesive made. The 5000 volumes of the Model Library at the World's Fair were repaired and labelled with this adhesive in preference to all others, and it was voluntarily exhibited and recommended by those in charge. *A three ounce trial jar sent by mail, prepaid, for 30 cents.*

Higgins' Carbon Writing Inks

contain no other coloring matter than pure carbon, and they hence write black from the pen-point and remain forever black, proof to effects of age, air, sunlight, chemicals, and fire, and when written on semi-absorbent paper, so that the ink sinks in, they cannot be washed out or erased without detection. They are the only *true* black and lasting inks made. Two kinds, viz.: (1) **Engrossing Ink**, a dense or heavy ink for engrossing and important writings, and (2) **Eternal Ink**, an ink of lighter body, and hence better adapted for general use. *A two ounce bottle of the former, prepaid by mail, 35 cents; a two ounce bottle of the latter for 25 cents.*

The Higgins' Adhesives and Inks are for Sale by Dealers in Artists' Materials and Stationery Generally.

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., ^{Sole} Manufacturers, 168-170 Eighth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

LONDON. LEIPZIG. PARIS.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED 1848.)

FOREIGN OFFICES AT LONDON, LEIPZIG, AND PARIS.

*Agents by appointment to many of the largest American and Foreign
College and Public Libraries.*

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

Terms on direct application for the supply of Foreign and American Books and Periodicals.

Weekly shipments by the fleetest steamers from England, Germany, and France. *Periodicals supplied at lower rates than mail copies and in better shape for binding.*

Rare Books and Sets of Serials procured at the lowest terms. Regular connections with Central and South America and all Oriental countries.

Binding done here and abroad in every style.

Auction Sales attended to.

The Catalogues of Foreign Dealers—English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish—furnished on application.

Monthly Bulletins of New Books issued regularly.

With the help of a most complete Bibliographical Outfit in all languages and on all subjects, and the experience of many years in this particular line, estimates can be furnished promptly and information given on topics of interest to Librarians.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE DISEASES OF THE WILL. By TH. RIBOT. Cloth, 75 cents.

Also:

THE DISEASES OF PERSONALITY. By TH. RIBOT. Cloth, 75 cents.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ATTENTION. By TH. RIBOT. Cloth, 75 cents.

Authorized translations. The set for \$1.75.

THE SCIENCE OF MECHANICS. By ERNST MACH. Hf. mor., \$2.50.

AN EXAMINATION OF WEISMANNISM. By GEO. J. ROMANES. Cloth, \$1.00.

PRIMER OF PHILOSOPHY. By PAUL CARUS. Cloth, \$1.00.

THE SOUL OF MAN. By PAUL CARUS. Cloth, \$3.00.

DARWIN AND AFTER DARWIN. PL. 1, The Darwinian Theory. By GEO. J. ROMANES. Cloth, \$4.00.

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT. A Novel. By GUSTAV FREYTAG. Extra edition. 2 vols., cloth, \$4.00; 1 vol., cloth, \$1.00.

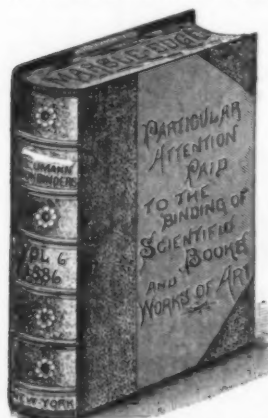
TRUTH IN FICTION. Twelve Tales with a Moral. By PAUL CARUS. Cloth, \$1.00.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE BRAHMAN. By RICHARD GARBE. Cloth, 75 cents.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.,
324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEUMANN BROTHERS,

Established 1879.



COLLEGE
AND
LIBRARY

**Book
Binders**

76 E. 9th St.,

Near Broadway,
Opp. Hilton, Hughes
& Co.,

NEW YORK.

**Repairing and Re-backing of Old Book
Covers a Specialty.**

Specimens of our work may be seen at the COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK HOSPITAL LIBRARY, NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, N. Y., SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE, and many others.

We have a special style of binding well known to Librarians of the American Library Association, of which Mr. C. G. Neumann is a member.

TWO INDEXES

Indispensable in Libraries.

THE "A. L. A." INDEX.

The American Library Association Index. An Index to General Literature, Biographical, Historical, and Literary Essays and Sketches, Reports and Publications of Boards and Societies dealing with Education, Health, Labor, Charities and Corrections, etc., etc. By WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, A.M., Librarian of Amherst College. Royal 8vo, cloth, \$5.00, net; half morocco, \$6.50, net.

POOLE'S INDEX

TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

By WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL.D., and WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, with the co-operation of the American Library Association. *New revised edition.* Vol. I. In two parts. Royal 8vo, \$16.00, net; sheep, \$20.00, net; half morocco, gilt top, \$24.00, net. Vol. II. First Supplement (January, 1882-January, 1887). Royal 8vo, \$8.00, net; sheep, \$10.00, net; half morocco, gilt top, \$12.00, net. Vol. III. Second Supplement (January, 1887-January, 1892). Royal 8vo, \$8.00, net; sheep, \$10.00, net; half morocco, gilt top, \$12.00, net.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

INDEXING:

A Manual for Librarians, Authors, and Publishers.

By J. BEN NICHOLS.

16 pp., 12mo, Paper, 25 Cents.

An elaborate and thorough treatise on the subject — in fact, it is the most complete and comprehensive manual on indexing ever published. It will prove invaluable to the novice and suggestive even to the more experienced.

Address THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,
28 Elm Street, N. Y.

A Literary Souvenir of the World's Fair.

**The Publishers' and Other Book Exhibits at
the World's Columbian Exposition.**

By A. GROWOLL.

1 vol., 74 p., 2 plans, 16°, pap., 10 cents.

"The Publishers' Weekly has reprinted in neat pamphlet its review of the publishers' and other book exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition, than which we have seen nothing better."—*The Nation*.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, 28 Elm Street, N. Y.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York,

MAKE a specialty of supplying public, private, and school **LIBRARIES**, for which they have exceptional facilities through their connection with many of the largest houses as special agents, and by carrying the stock of all American Publishers.

They are pleased to give estimates at lowest rates on lists of proposed purchases, and solicit correspondence with Librarians and other bookbuyers.

This house is characterized by its **Promptness, Carefulness, and Low Prices.**

There will be sent to any address on application a topically arranged General Library List selected from the books of all publishers.

Telegraphic Address:
BOOKMEN, LONDON.

H. SOTHERAN & CO.,

Code in Use:
UNICODE.

Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.

With exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books. Specimen Number post free.

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.,

LIMITED,

PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. *Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books.* BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. *Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued.* Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

Booksellers' and Stationers' Provident Association of the United States.

Total paid beneficiaries since organization, - - - \$87,132.00.

Amount now paid to each beneficiary, - - - 1,000.00.

COST TO JOIN.

A fee of two dollars and ten cents (\$2.10); one dollar and ten cents (\$1.10) of which will be in payment of the initiation fee of the candidate, if elected, and \$.10 for the death fund; if not elected, said fee shall be returned. Medical examination \$.10 extra.

COST AFTER BECOMING A MEMBER.

Each member shall agree to pay into the treasury the sum of one dollar and ten cents whenever any member shall die, within 30 days after receiving notice of said death.

WHO MAY JOIN.

Persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, of sound health and good moral character, connected with the book and stationery trades and associate branches, and such other persons as the Board of Trustees may deem proper to admit, may become members, if approved by the Medical Examiner of the Association.

Application blanks, constitution and by-laws and any further information desired can be obtained by addressing

WILBUR B. KETCHAM, Secretary, 2 Cooper Union, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1872

LONDON:
30 WELLINGTON ST., STRAND.PARIS:
76 RUE DE RENNES.LEIPZIG:
HOSPITAL STR. 10.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT

Purchasing Agent for Colleges & Libraries

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

(TWO DOORS ABOVE GRACE CHURCH)

begs to call attention to his facilities for obtaining FOREIGN BOOKS and PERIODICALS at more economical rates THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN AMERICA OR EUROPE can offer, because:

He employs *no Commission Agents*, but has *his own offices and clerks* at *London, Paris* and *Leipzig*. He has *open accounts* with all the leading publishing houses in the world.

His experience enables him to give information at once about *rare and scarce books*.

He receives *weekly shipments* from *England, France* and *Germany*, and can thereby fill orders in quicker time.

MORE THAN 200 LIBRARIES FAVOR HIM WITH THEIR ORDERS.

SPECIAL REFERENCES,

"Mr. Stechert has for years furnished this Library with most of its periodicals and European books, and has bought for us many thousand volumes. Mr. Stechert's success is due to his constant personal attention to the business, and the reasonable terms he is able to offer. I consider a New York agent far preferable to reliance on foreign agents alone."

GEO. H. BAKER, *Librarian of Columbia College, New York.*

"Seven years ago, in reorganizing the Columbia College library, I spent much time in trying to discover how to get our foreign books and periodicals with the least delay, trouble and expense. The result of the comparison of three methods, viz: ordering direct from foreign dealers, ordering through one agent in London, or ordering through one agent in New York showed us that it was to our advantage to give Mr. Stechert all our foreign orders, as he delivered in the library in a single package and with a single bill at as low cost as we were able with vastly greater trouble, to get a half dozen different packages in different bills from different places. In reorganizing the New York State Library, I opened the whole question anew, and the result of the comparison was the same as before, and we find that the library gets most for the time and money expended by taking advantage of Mr. Stechert's long experience, and the careful personal attention which he gives to our orders."

MELVIL DEWEY, *Director of N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

"Mr. G. E. Stechert of New York has served us with fidelity in procuring English, French and German books, both new and second hand and also periodicals. His terms are more reasonable than any others that have come to our notice, while he has always guarded our interests very carefully. We find it a great convenience to have one agency in New York, represented by branches in different European countries."

Prof. ARTHUR H. PALMER, *Librarian of Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.*

"Your methods and facilities for doing business, as I have examined them here as well as at the Leipzig and London ends, seem to me admirably progressive and thoroughly live. I deal with you because I judge it for the advantage of this library to do so. If I did not, I should not. Up to date I am unable to find a method which is, all things included, so economical of time and money as dealing through you."

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.*

"Our library committee speaks in the highest terms of your services. You have not only saved us many dollars, but have shown an intelligent appreciation of our wants for which we thank you."

A. S. COLLINS, *Act. Librarian of Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.*

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
LONDON. PARIS. LEIPZIG. NEW YORK.

June, '94

Field:
S1R. 10.

aries

KS and
MERICA

es and
accounts

about

ry, and

TERS.

ought for us
reasonable

ew York.

to get out
thods, viz:
rk showed
le package
s in differ-
the result
by taking

r, N. Y.

both new
while he
presented

land, O.

don ends,
library to
onomical of

n, N. J.

but have

, N. F.